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ABSTRACT

The United Nations Children's Fund, UNICEF, is mandated by the U.N. General Assembly to advocate for the protection of children's rights, to help meet children's basic needs, and to expand their opportunities to reach their full potential. This report details the accomplishments and activities of UNICEF for the year 2002. Following statements from the United Nations Secretary-General and the UNICEF Executive Director, the report presents the priorities of UNICEF and the achievements of UNICEF and its partners in 2002 tied to specific targets in the areas of early years care, immunization and nutrition, equal access to education, avoidance of HIV/AIDS and care of orphans and others affected by the disease, and protection of children from harm, abuse, and violence. The annual report continues with a description of the Children's Statement read at the U.N. General Assembly Special Session on Children and descriptions of the activities of national committees for UNICEF representing the organization in industrialized countries. Other activities described include the work of UNICEF and its national committees in developing successful alliances with corporations in industrialized and developing countries. The report includes a graph illustrating UNICEF's income sources and a table delineating programs funded from regular UNICEF resources. Improvements in financial and administrative management are also detailed. The report concludes with a list of the executive board members, a list of global partnerships and collaborations for each program or initiative, a list of offices and national committees, a list of international celebrity spokespersons, and a list of the organization's commitments. (KB)

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ANNUAL REPORT

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KHUSHBOO GOES TO SCHOOL

Khushboo, 7, whose name means 'having a sweet scent', is in second grade at the Ghulam Haider School in Kabul, Afghanistan. She likes being in school, and despite complaining "My teachers give me lots of homework to do...!" she says she wants to be a teacher some day.

Khushboo lives in a poor neighbourhood with her family: her father, who is a messenger, her mother, a younger brother, and a 10-year-old sister who also goes to this school.

UNICEF provided Khushboo's school with learning materials and paid for teacher training. The school was one of thousands that benefited from UNICEF assistance after years of conflict and extreme poverty had nearly destroyed the country's education system. The previous regime had banned all girls, including Khushboo's sister, from attending school.

From 2001 to 2002, UNICEF led efforts to support the Interim Administration's 'Back to School' campaign. By the end of 2002, 3 million Afghan children – including 1 million girls – were back in the classroom. More children are on their way.

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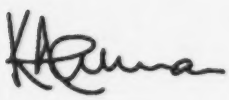
A WORLD FIT FOR CHILDREN

The year 2002 saw exceptional leadership in the work to build a better world for children. The United Nations General Assembly's Special Session on Children in May brought together more than 7,000 people, including an array of world leaders, to create a time-bound plan of action for children in the new millennium. That plan is now being put into effect around the globe. Among the most remarkable features of the Special Session was the participation of children themselves – 600 in all. They served as official delegates of their countries, conducted the historic Children's Forum, addressed the full General Assembly and participated in nearly every meeting and session.

As coordinator of the Special Session, UNICEF played a crucial part in ensuring that children's voices were heard loud and clear. This was consistent with UNICEF's work for nearly 60 years to help young people develop their abilities, so that they can take full part in advancing the well-being of all humankind.

The views of young people were reflected in the action plan adopted by the Special Session, 'A World Fit for Children', which set out new goals and target dates for ensuring the health, education and protection of children, including ways to shield them from the ravages of HIV/AIDS and armed conflict.

The plan of action is a key tool in our work to reach the Millennium Development Goals, agreed by all Governments as a blueprint for improving the lives of the world's people by 2015. This *Annual Report* describes the many successes achieved by UNICEF and its partners – especially children – in working towards those goals, and outlines the many challenges ahead. It shows us that that the work for a peaceful, healthier, more humane planet begins with children – our future.



Kofi A. Annan
Secretary-General of the United Nations

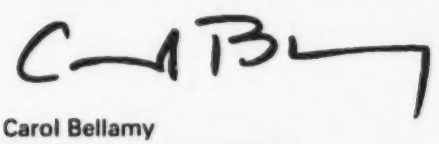
A central feature of the effort to realize the Millennium Development Goals and UNICEF's medium-term strategic plan is the tapestry of new partnerships that have begun to come together in recent years, involving all sectors and levels of society, from governments and funding agencies to civil society in all its diversity – the media, the private sector, faith-based organizations, community and grass-roots groups – and families and children themselves.

Children and young people are central to the process, as participants as well as stakeholders. At the Special Session on Children in 2002, hundreds of child delegates helped drive home the point that each of us has the power to make the world a place where every child can grow to adulthood in health, peace and dignity.

In the following pages, you will glimpse the kaleidoscope of programmes made possible by partnerships. For example:

In Afghanistan, a vast effort by UNICEF and its partners to get the country's 7,000 schools up and running cleared the way for 3 million children to attend school – one third of them girls – many of whom had never seen the inside of a classroom. In Kenya, the largest-ever national immunization effort undertaken in Africa succeeded in immunizing more than 13 million children against measles. In Swaziland, UNICEF joined with communities to provide care and support for children orphaned by HIV/AIDS, who are among the world's 14 million children under 15 who have lost one or both of their parents to the disease.

As this *Annual Report* makes clear, partnerships are the engine of development. I have every confidence that some day we will rally all humanity around a new 21st century organizing principle – a shared sense of responsibility for the well-being of every child on earth.



Carol Bellamy
Executive Director, UNICEF

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OUR PRIORITIES

UNICEF's priorities are the priorities of many. And our strength is the strength of many, as the wide and diverse network of our partners multiplies the impact of our efforts.

For 2002-2005 we are working with partners to ensure that:

Every child has the care, nurturing and protection needed in the early years to survive and flourish.

Every child is fully immunized and receives essential nutrients that protect health.

All children complete their education.

All young people are helped to avoid contracting HIV/AIDS, and that orphans as well as others affected by the disease receive the care they need.

All children grow up in an environment that protects them from harm, abuse and violence, including war.

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THE EARLY YEARS

A child's first years are of crucial importance. When well nourished and cared for in their earliest years, children are more likely to survive, grow up healthy, have fewer illnesses, and fully develop cognitive skills and emotional security. These early advantages lay the foundation for children's success at school and for their lifelong health and well-being.

Yet too many children lack this foundation. Every year, nearly 11 million children – about 30,000 a day – die before their fifth birthday, mostly from preventable causes such as diarrhoea and malnutrition. Many millions more are left with physical disabilities, mental disabilities, developmental delays.

UNICEF works to end this tragic and avoidable loss of life and human potential by ensuring that all children have the best start to life – the nurturing, health care, safe environment, nutrition and learning opportunities they need.

THE BEST START TO LIFE

The best start gives children good health care and nutrition, and clean water and proper sanitation. It offers children care that meets their emotional and learning needs and helps them to develop social skills. It helps protect them from violence, exploitation and discrimination while promoting equal rights for girls and boys. None of this will happen unless children's mothers are also healthy and cared for and can fulfil their rights, including their right to be protected from discrimination.

All these actions work together to achieve the greatest possible benefit for children and their families. For this reason, UNICEF has worked especially hard to integrate these activities to better serve the 'whole child'. Nearly six decades of UNICEF's experience in saving and improving young lives shows that this integration is imperative to achieve lasting success. So critical are a child's early years that we devote more than half of our resources – including those for immunization – to them.

SAVING AND IMPROVING LIVES

In 2002, UNICEF helped families and caregivers improve their knowledge and parenting skills in 70 countries, including Nepal, where 13,000 people learned how to improve care for children in three-month discussion groups.

Parents also learned about the importance of birth registration – the recording of a baby's name, nationality and other data immediately after birth – to ensure the child's right to an identity and access to social services.

UNICEF helps children gain access to a range of services that work together to support a child's physical, emotional and intellectual health and development. The largest integrated early childhood programme in

the world is in India, covering 30 million children under age six and nearly 5 million women. The Government programme, which UNICEF helped launch in 1975, offers early learning opportunities for children, links to health services, monitoring of children's growth, feeding programmes for children and women, and counselling of parents on care for the young.

Programmes to improve nutrition increase children's chances of success at school. In China, where in 2002 UNICEF supported a massive campaign to promote the use of iodized salt, 51 million additional people – including 800,000 newborns – were protected against iodine deficiency disorders, including physical, mental and learning disabilities. Kiwanis International is a major partner in the global campaign to protect children from iodine deficiency.

Also helping improve children's performance at school is the global Roll Back Malaria campaign to fight a disease that is a leading killer of children and causes widespread malnutrition and school absenteeism. In Zambia in 2002, 12,500 insecticide-treated nets were distributed to protect vulnerable populations – mainly children orphaned by HIV/AIDS – from the mosquitoes that spread malaria. More than 100,000 nets were re-treated to maintain their effectiveness.

UNICEF plays a lead role in buying and distributing these nets. In 2002, we provided over 4 million nets, double the number in 2001.

One of the best ways to support a baby's physical and emotional health is through breastfeeding. For over two decades, UNICEF, the World Health Organization and other partners have actively promoted this practice, which is credited with saving the lives of 1.5 million children a year – from diarrhoea, respiratory infections and other health problems.

Diarrhoea and other conditions that threaten and impair young lives can also be prevented if families have clean water, proper sanitation and information on good hygiene. In 2002, UNICEF supported water, sanitation and hygiene improvement activities in 86 countries, including Bolivia, where new water systems were built

for over 10,000 people in remote regions with little access to safe water and sanitation.

Programmes promoting women's health also made an impact in several countries in 2002. In areas of Bangladesh where a UNICEF-supported programme promotes maternal health, 40 out of every 100 women with obstetric complications now use emergency services, up from 16 out of every 100 women in 1998.

INCREASING COMMITMENT TO YOUNG CHILDREN

In many cases, advances for young children resulted from stronger political commitment and the implementation of new laws. In Lesotho, a renewed resolve to fight HIV/AIDS led to a campaign to register the names and birth data of 73,000 children affected by the disease, many of them young orphans. The registration made it easier for the children to obtain health care, schooling and other services. In Viet Nam, legal reform and a national communication campaign helped push the number of children registered at birth from 72 per cent of newborns in 2001 to 87 per cent in 2002.

IMMUNIZATION 'PLUS'

Immunization is a public health success story, a powerful force for saving and improving young lives. Today, three out of four children are immunized before their first birthday as a result of decades of work with governments, an effort led by UNICEF and its partners. This is a giant stride forward from the early 1970s, when fewer than 10 per cent of children were vaccinated. Immunization saves the lives of 2.5 million children each year. This figure

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can be more than doubled if we ensure vaccines for all children. And additional millions of lives can be saved with immunization 'plus' other health interventions such as vitamin A supplementation and distribution of mosquito nets to reduce malaria. The challenge now is to reach the more than 30 million children who are still unimmunized and the even greater numbers deficient in vitamin A.

UNICEF, a leading player in immunization for decades, supplies vaccines to 40 per cent of the world's children. The most widely used vaccines protect children against polio, measles, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus and tuberculosis. But UNICEF also plays a lead role in helping developing countries obtain new vaccines and promote existing vaccines that need wider use, such as those preventing yellow fever and hepatitis B.

UNICEF's goal for 2005 is to ensure that 80 per cent of countries are immunizing 80 per cent of children in every district. Achieving this target will not only save millions of lives but will also be a critical step forward in reducing child deaths by two thirds by the year 2015, a UN Millennium Development Goal.

WIPING OUT POLIO

In 2002, more than 500 million children were vaccinated against polio during supplementary immunization activities. UNICEF bought and delivered almost all the vaccines for this effort.

The World Health Organization, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in the United States, Rotary International and the Government of Japan are some of our major partners in eradicating polio. In addition to being a major donor to the effort, Rotary has volunteers in 164 countries mobilizing community support to transport and administer the vaccines.

In Iraq, UNICEF has conducted twice-yearly campaigns against polio since 1995. The boy in the photo below is one of millions of Iraqi children protected from the disease.

In Pakistan, with UNICEF's support, over 40,000 girl guides and boy scouts drummed up community support for polio immunization.

DISTRIBUTING VITAMIN A

Taking vitamin A supplements every 4 to 6 months dramatically lowers children's chances of dying from measles and diarrhoea, two leading child killers. Where vitamin A deficiency is a public health problem, UNICEF's target for 2005 is to double the number of countries giving vitamin A supplements twice a year to 70 per cent of their children under five.

Nepal is one of 17 developing countries that have achieved this goal, largely with the help of some 46,000 Female Community Health Volunteers trained, with support from UNICEF, to promote polio vaccination and vitamin A supplementation in their communities.

PREVENTING MEASLES

Measles is a pervasive disease that kills nearly 800,000 children a year. The goal for 2005 is to cut measles deaths by half.

The intensive efforts of UNICEF, governments and other partners in the Measles Initiative helped prevent some 150,000 children from dying of measles between 2001 and 2002. In 2002 alone, UNICEF and its partners supported immunization activities in emergency countries that helped save more than 100,000 children from dying of measles.

In Kenya in 2002, UNICEF supported the largest national vaccination campaign ever undertaken in Africa. (See photo spread, pages 10-11.) The campaign against measles reached nearly 94 per cent of Kenya's 14 million children aged 9 months to 14 years. UNICEF supplied all the vaccines and helped coordinate logistics.

The campaign's outstanding success was due to an unprecedented spirit of partnership among all parts of society, including the Kenyan Red Cross Society, the private sector, faith-based organizations, children's organizations, the teachers' union, Lions and Rotary Clubs, and local airlines that transported vaccines without charge.

ELIMINATING TETANUS

Tetanus often strikes a mother and her child during birth if conditions are unsanitary. The disease is nearly always fatal. UNICEF's goal is to eliminate maternal and neonatal tetanus by 2005.

In June 2002, Mali conducted campaigns against tetanus (see photo at left) that protected more than 100,000 women who had been hard to reach because of their geographic location or because of a lack of health staff. The campaign was able to draw on the services of lay personnel, thanks to the use of a new vaccine device that UNICEF helped introduce, TT uniject. Pre-filled with a single dose and therefore easier and safer to administer, TT uniject can be used by health workers and lay personnel alike.

GETTING RESULTS THROUGH GAVI

UNICEF works as part of the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (GAVI), a coalition of governments, pharmaceutical companies, donors, foundations and other partners, currently chaired by UNICEF Executive Director Carol Bellamy. Key partners include the World Health Organization, the World Bank and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation. UNICEF procures all vaccines and supplies supported by GAVI and The Vaccine Fund.

An estimated 10 million children were protected against hepatitis B in the 55 developing countries that received vaccines from GAVI and The Vaccine Fund during 2001 and 2002.

In 2002, UNICEF supplied countries with nearly 400 million auto-disable syringes, which cannot be reused and are therefore safer than previous devices. More than 10 per cent of these syringes were funded through GAVI.

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EDUCATING GIRLS

More than 120 million school-aged children are denied their right to go to school – and the majority of them are girls. Every girl left out of school suffers a lifetime of lost opportunity. She is less able to develop to her full potential and is more vulnerable to poverty, exploitation and HIV/AIDS. What's more, her loss impacts her family, her society and future generations.

This gender gap in education not only affronts the dignity and human rights of girls but also blocks national development. Investments in girls' education have proven returns: Girls are enabled to fulfil their potential and their rights – as children and later as women. As mothers, they can better ensure their children's well-being. Economic productivity multiplies. Population growth slows. Poverty shrinks.

UNICEF is a driving force in global efforts among a strong and diverse group of partners that are helping educate every girl and boy.

As the lead agency for the United Nations Girls' Education Initiative, UNICEF worked strategically with partners to promote girls' education in more than 100 countries. This is among the ways UNICEF is contributing to the Education for All targets and other global commitments.

A major success was achieved in Afghanistan, despite devastation and impoverishment from years of war. In that country, girls had been denied schooling for more than five years by the previous regime. UNICEF conducted the largest education campaign in its history, assisting the Interim Administration to provide learning opportunities to about 3 million children – including more than 1 million girls. UNICEF-led efforts ensured safe learning spaces for children, supported teacher orientation and supplied school materials.

A number of countries addressed discrimination and other issues that prevent children from going to school and doing well. In the Islamic Republic of Iran, UNICEF supported education for 10,000 working girls in nine provinces. In Guatemala, intercultural and bilingual education were promoted for indigenous children.

In 2002, a '25 by 2005' campaign was launched to accelerate progress in 25 countries where girls lag behind boys in enrolment, and where actions will make the greatest impact. The campaign includes 15 countries in Africa facing severe challenges such as HIV/AIDS, armed conflict and poverty. (See 'Wengelawit's story', opposite page.)

Through efforts like these, UNICEF provides strong support for achieving the Millennium Development Goals. One goal sets a target of 2005 for ensuring equal numbers of girls and boys in primary and secondary education, with gender disparity eliminated at all levels by 2015.

In addition to ensuring that girls attend school, UNICEF supports efforts to help them succeed in learning and complete their education. Measures in 2002 included training female teachers, improving girls' safety, and promoting curricula, learning environments and attitudes that are free of bias against girls. In 2002, UNICEF helped develop and distribute gender-sensitive textbooks and learning materials in 18 countries.

Steps to improve the quality of schooling for girls also directly benefit boys. In countries as diverse as China, Madagascar, Pakistan and South Africa, UNICEF continued to support 'child-friendly' schools. These schools are safe, promote children's participation and equality, and teach children about issues such as health, the environment and active citizenship. In this inter-active learning environment, children acquire essential life skills such as how to make informed decisions and protect themselves against HIV/AIDS. Bangladesh's IDEAL programme now supports child-friendly schools in more than half of the country's 64 districts.

UNICEF promotes quality education for girls and boys even before first grade, by helping ensure that they have the best start to life: good health care, immuniza-tion, adequate nutrition, intellectual stimulation, safe water and good sanitation, and protection from violence, abuse and discrimination.

WENGELAWIT'S STORY

"Now I understand what I didn't know before."

Wengelawit, 14, from Ethiopia

Wengelawit, 14, is determined to be number one in her eighth grade class. But just a few years ago, while in grade 5, she was feeling overwhelmed by her schoolwork. "I wasn't answering the teacher in class," says the girl, who goes to school in a poor neighbourhood of Addis Ababa. "And I didn't ask questions when I didn't understand."

Fewer than one girl out of three enrols in primary school in Ethiopia, a country hard hit by poverty and HIV/AIDS. And even fewer girls make it to secondary school or university. In grades 5 to 8, just when class work gets tougher, many girls like Wengelawit must take on heavy burdens of housework, jobs and early marriage.

To do better in school, Wengelawit enrolled in the weekend classes for girls sponsored by the city's Education Bureau. Around 16,000 girls in grades 5 to 8 in Addis Ababa take these classes, which UNICEF supports by providing school supplies and teacher training and transport. Every Saturday, Wengelawit and 240 other girls come to their school for extra classes in English, mathematics and science. They join in classroom discussions and learn how to ask questions when they need help.

"Now I understand what I didn't know before," says Wengelawit, who now ranks second in her class – "ahead of all the boys," she notes proudly.

In Addis Ababa, where support for girls' education is strong, girls outnumber boys in classrooms. Most girls in the weekend classes go on to secondary school. Wengelawit plans to do just that – and to pursue her dream of becoming an airline pilot.

FIGHTING HIV/AIDS

HIV/AIDS is now the fourth largest cause of death worldwide, wreaking devastation on millions of children and on their families and communities. Alarmingly, the face of HIV/AIDS is growing younger and younger. Every 14 seconds someone between 14 and 24 years old becomes infected with HIV – 6,000 young people a day. This represents more than half of all new infections worldwide. Though they face growing risks, young people, such as these

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Thai students at a HIV/AIDS prevention rally, offer our greatest hope for ending the epidemic. When equipped with reliable information, good health services and the skills needed to stay safe, the young are most effective at breaking the chain of infection and helping others prevent and overcome the devastation caused by HIV/AIDS. UNICEF is working hard to ensure that HIV/AIDS prevention among people is given top priority.

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Though AIDS now strikes most ferociously at the young, its impact reaches every corner of society. For each of the 42 million people living with HIV/AIDS, a family and a community also suffers. In many countries, AIDS has stalled or reversed decades of human development. In sub-Saharan Africa, the region hardest hit, average life expectancy and economic growth are plummeting as a result of the epidemic.

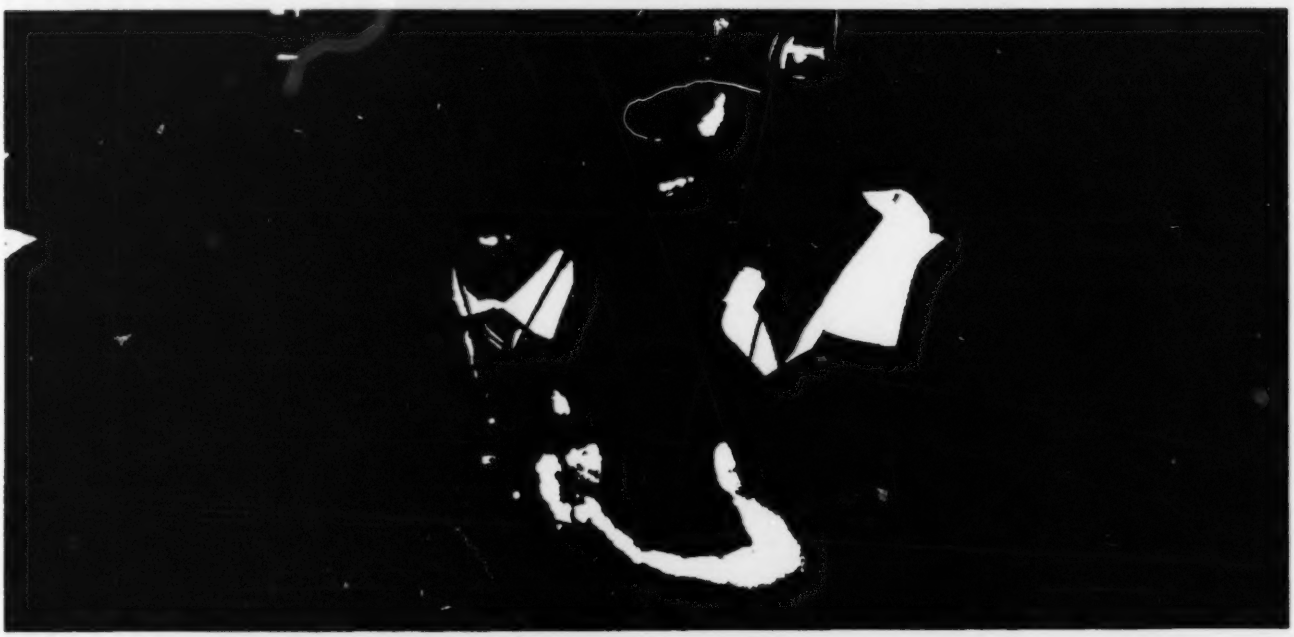
AIDS is preventable. UNICEF and other UNAIDS co-sponsors are taking a number of steps to stop the spread of the disease and care for those affected by it. To help meet the Millennium Development Goal to halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS by 2015, UNICEF is channelling its resources and expertise into three areas where they can make the most impact: Preventing HIV/AIDS in young people, halting transmission of HIV from parent to child, and ensuring care, protection and support for children orphaned or made vulnerable in other ways by the disease. The greatest challenge is to mobilize leadership and scale up efforts to fight HIV/AIDS.

PREVENTING AIDS IN YOUNG PEOPLE

Around 12 million young people aged 15 to 24 are living with HIV/AIDS. Many do not know how they could have prevented infection or that they are HIV positive and can transmit the virus. In developing countries, home to 85 per cent of young people in the world, the lack of reliable information, life skills training and appropriate health services is especially critical. With the least access to these basics, girls and women are the most vulnerable group. In some of the worst-affected countries in sub-Saharan Africa, girls 15 to 19 years old are five to six times as likely as boys to become infected with HIV.

Adolescence and young adulthood present a unique window of opportunity for preventing AIDS because it is the time when most people become sexually active or first experiment with drugs. If they have the skills, information and confidence to protect themselves, young people can establish healthy patterns of behaviour for life.

In 2002, UNICEF worked with governments, NGOs and young people themselves to increase their access to information, life skills and 'youth-friendly' health services. UNICEF-supported programmes are often guided by what is widely known as the 'ABCDs' of



prevention: Abstinence, or delaying the age of sexual initiation, Being faithful to only one partner, consistent Condom use when having sex, and avoiding Drug use and other high-risk behaviour.

In 71 countries, for example, UNICEF supported programmes in which young people taught each other about AIDS prevention. In Angola, UNICEF helped train 840 young peer educators, who reached another 240,000 young people with prevention information.

In Myanmar, 9,350 secondary schoolteachers took part in training to help students acquire skills in preventing HIV infection. And in Rwanda, by the end of 2002, UNICEF had helped set up 147 AIDS prevention clubs for young people both in school and out.

UNICEF also helped improve national policies and laws relating to HIV/AIDS in 26 countries. El Salvador, for example, repealed laws that allowed for discrimination against people with HIV/AIDS.

HALTING THE PASSAGE OF HIV FROM PARENT TO CHILD

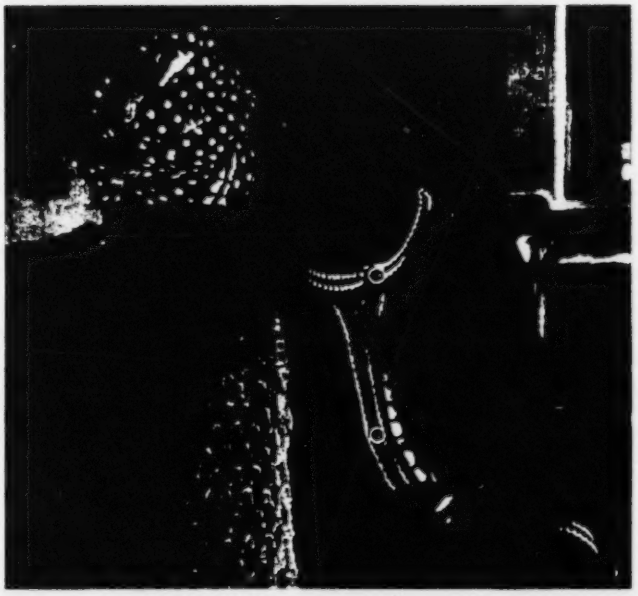
If a woman has HIV and becomes pregnant, there is a one in three chance that the virus will be transmitted to her child during pregnancy, childbirth or breastfeeding. In 2002, UNICEF supported programmes in 58 countries – up from 30 countries in 2000 – to help parents avoid passing the virus to their children.

These programmes helped women and their partners obtain HIV counselling and testing, assisted women in giving birth more safely, counselled and supported parents on infant feeding options, provided antiretroviral drugs to women who tested positive for HIV, and provided care and support to these women and their families.

During the year, many countries stepped up these efforts. In Cambodia, for example, the number of clients receiving HIV counselling and testing doubled from 10,000 in 2000 to 20,000 in 2002.

ENSURING CARE AND SUPPORT FOR CHILDREN

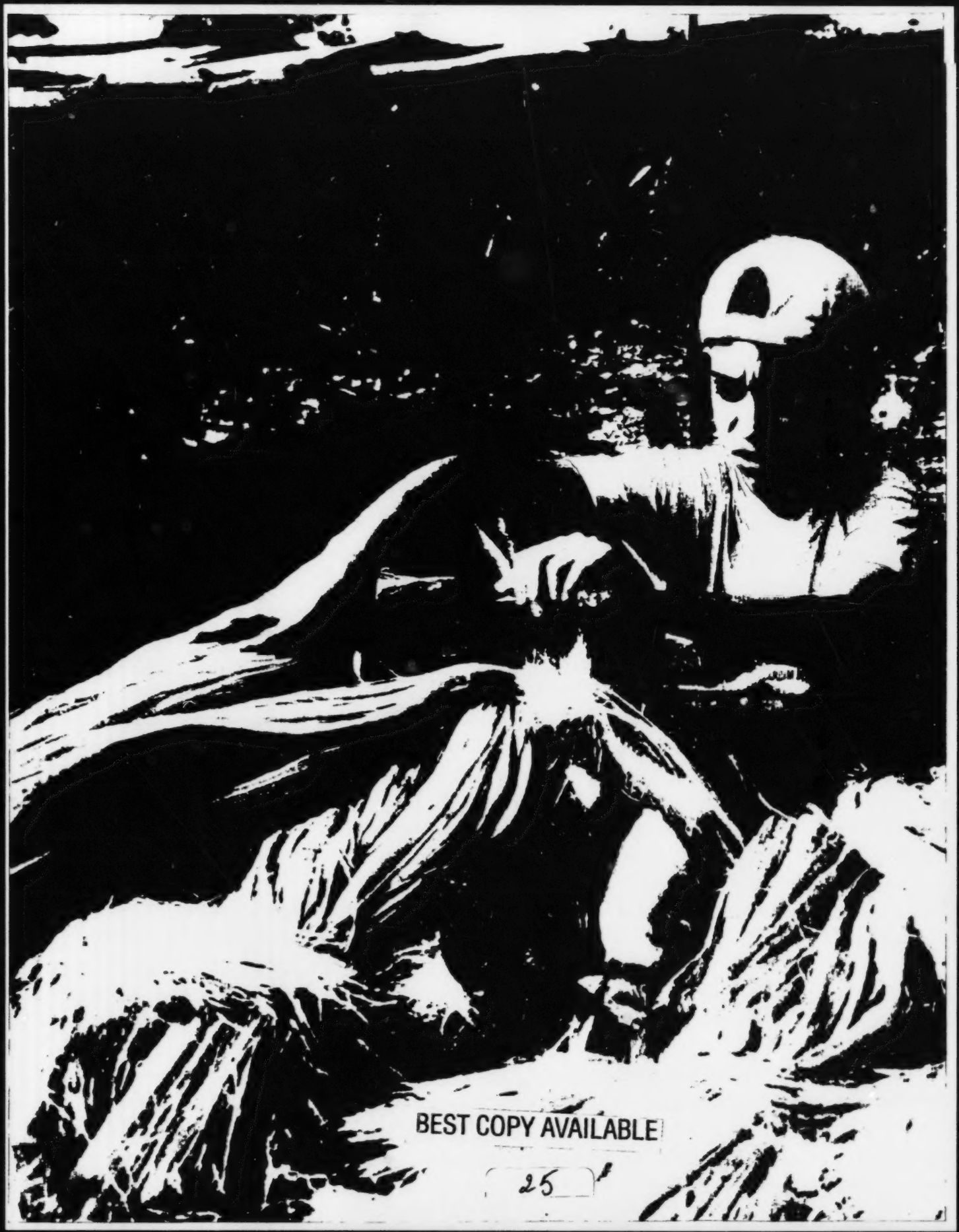
Today, about 14 million children under 15 have lost one or both parents to HIV/AIDS. Children orphaned by AIDS



suffer not only grief but also economic hardship, social stigma, and loss of school and family life.

UNICEF is the lead agency within UNAIDS for promoting care and support of orphans and other vulnerable children. UNICEF helps communities provide these children with a protective, family-like environment and social services. A community action programme in Swaziland succeeded in providing services, including schooling, to well over a third of all the country's orphaned children in 2002. To support this work, young people in Swaziland participated in surveying the needs of orphans and other AIDS-affected children.

In Zimbabwe, UNICEF supported a national campaign in which some 5,000 police, teachers, social and health workers and media professionals received training on ways to protect AIDS-affected children from violence and exploitation.



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PROTECTING CHILDREN

All children have the right to grow up in an environment that protects them from violence, exploitation, abuse and discrimination. Yet, an estimated 246 million children are trapped in exploitative labour and around 1.2 million children are trafficked each year for sex or labour, more than 2 million children have died in war in recent years, and large numbers of the 14 million children under age 15 orphaned by HIV/AIDS go hungry, miss school and face crippling discrimination.

Tragedies like these can be avoided if nations develop a network of safeguards to protect children – from strong laws to quality education, from global partnerships to community involvement.

A safe and protective environment is crucial to ensure children's good health, success at school and personal accomplishment, and to keep countries on track for development.

UNICEF supports the creation of a protective environment through a network of safeguards: enforced laws and policies, precise data on children, watchful communities, strengthened school programmes, better trained police and judges, life skills taught children and programmes for recovery and reintegration into society.

In 108 countries, UNICEF and/or governments have begun collecting information about the impact on children of violence, abuse, exploitation and discrimination. UNICEF supported children's participation in such studies in Afghanistan, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Lao People's Democratic Republic and Pakistan. In Haiti, for example, UNICEF partnered with Save the Children Alliance in 2002 to train 4,000 adolescents and children who live or work on the streets in how to collect and analyse data. In several countries in eastern and southern Africa, AIDS-affected children took part in assessing the care of children orphaned by the disease.

In Cambodia, UNICEF helped set up and train a strong network of community-based child protection groups that include teachers, health personnel, police, social workers, monks and members of the local development councils. These groups tie protection efforts to the community's plans for improving the overall health and well-being of children. More than 800 villages take part, including 356 that joined in 2002.

Benin adopted a law in 2002 to ban female genital mutilation/cutting, a traditional practice in many countries that has been performed on over 100 million of today's girls and women. This was a result of advocacy by local groups working alongside UNICEF and its partners, including the Inter-African Committee on Traditional Practices Affecting the Health of Women and Children.

In Brazil, where large numbers of children work and miss school (see photo, page 22), UNICEF has helped create a protective environment for children by supporting the Government's Child Labour Eradication Programme, working alongside the International Labour Organization, the country's NGOs, the private sector, media and government at all levels. Those involved in this massive campaign have worked with communities to encourage parents to keep their children in school. They have supported the creation of a legislative system promoting child rights. And they have trained health workers, law enforcement officials, judges and teachers in how to detect and respond to child protection abuses. These efforts have paid off for children: The number of young labourers aged 5 to14 declined by 1.5 million between 1995 and 2001, according to figures released in 2002.

ELIZA'S STORY

"I was only seven years old when the war started...."
So began the testimony of 17-year-old Eliza from Bosnia and Herzegovina, one of three children who testified before the UN Security Council on 7 May 2002, during its meeting on the impact of armed conflict on children.

Eliza spent three years of her childhood watching armed conflict ravage her city, Banja Luka, during the brutal inter-ethnic strife that ended in 1995. "War...it's very hard to describe how awful it is when you actually live through one," she said. "The only thing you can see is fear and death."

Today, Eliza is helping to rebuild her country and create a culture of peace. She volunteers for a UNICEF-supported NGO that teaches children about their rights. Eliza also works at a centre that provides toys and other assistance to the many refugee children in the city.

She and two other children, from Liberia and Timor-Leste, gave moving testimony before the Security Council on 7 May, urging their audience to use their powers to prevent and stop wars. In response, Security Council members formally promised more help for child soldiers and other children affected by war.

"I was only seven years old when the war started."

Eliza, 17, from Bosnia and Herzegovina

Eliza was also one of the more than 400 children who served as part of official delegations from their governments and NGOs at the UN General Assembly Special Session on Children, 8-10 May 2002. Prior to the Special Session, she joined other young people in a three-day Children's Forum, where children defined the challenges they face and ways to overcome them. UNICEF strongly supported children's participation in these events.

UNICEF helps children like Eliza develop their abilities to rebuild their lives from the devastation of armed conflict and other crises. During 2002, UNICEF helped children in more than 40 crisis-torn countries – from Afghanistan to Côte d'Ivoire to Iraq – gain access to immunization, schooling, health care, psychosocial support, and programmes teaching life skills. This was accomplished by working with partners such as the World Food Programme, the International Committee of the Red Cross, Save the Children and the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict. The children in the photo (opposite page) were displaced by conflict in Côte d'Ivoire and are receiving care at a UNICEF-supported transit centre.

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CHILDREN LEAD

"We want a world fit for children because a world fit for us is a world fit for everyone."

from 'A World Fit for Us', the Children's Statement read at the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on Children

An extraordinary sight greeted the hundreds of delegates and onlookers on 8 May 2002 at the opening plenary of the three-day United Nations General Assembly Special Session on Children. Here was the first UN gathering of world leaders in 10 years to discuss the well-being of children, and it was being addressed by two young girls: 13-year-old Gabriela Azurduy Arrieta from Bolivia (see photo, centre, opposite page) and 17-year-old Audrey Cheynut from Monaco.

The girls read from a rousing call to action, 'A World Fit for Us', drawn up by several hundred children from around the world. These young people had gathered in New York at a Children's Forum from 5 to 7 May, just before the Special Session, to come up with their vision of how best to improve children's lives.

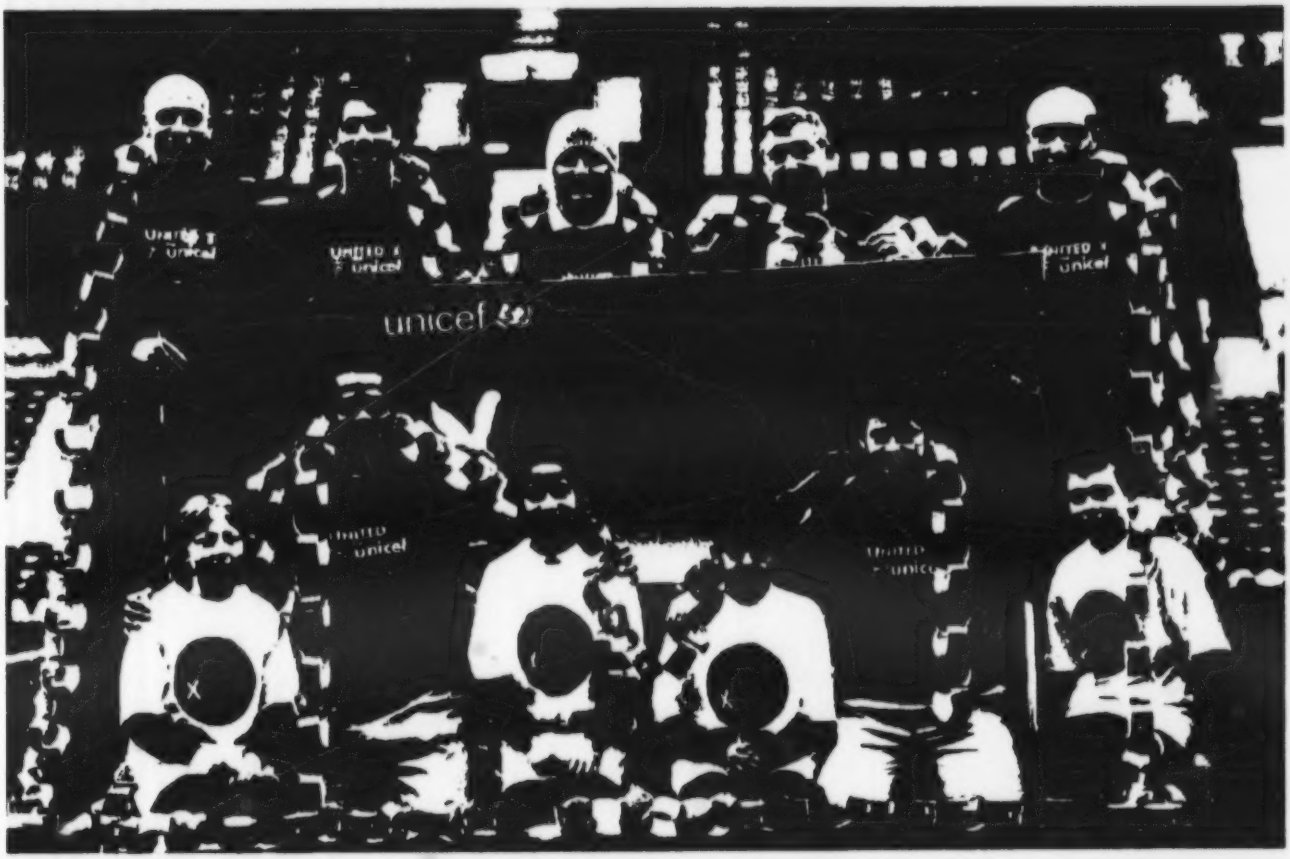
The Special Session marked the first time that young people had ever addressed the General Assembly on behalf of children, and the first time ever that children – 404 in all – had served in a UN conference as official delegates from governments and NGOs. Children's across-the-board participation was due largely to the commitment of UNICEF, the main coordinator of the Special Session.

The major follow-up to the 1990 World Summit for Children, this landmark event brought together some 7,000 people from all walks of life – including 69 world leaders, more than 1,700 NGO representatives and five Nobel Peace Prize Laureates.

The delegates drew up 'A World Fit for Children', a rigorous plan of action that sets out concrete goals and a timetable for securing the greatest gains for children. Adopted by 189 UN Member States, the Plan is a springboard to achieving the UN Millennium Development Goals for reducing poverty and promoting the well-being of all of the world's people.

Today, back in their schools and communities, the children who attended the Special Session have joined with others in the Global Movement for Children to help implement national plans of action and other follow-up measures. Many of these efforts are described in UNICEF's flagship publication, *The State of the World's Children 2003*, which focuses on the essential contribution of young people in creating a world fit for children.

NATIONAL COMMITTEES



UNICEF's high visibility around the world is largely due to the activities of 37 National Committees for UNICEF that represent the organization in industrialized countries. Supported by 6 million individual donors in 2002, the Committees raised most of UNICEF's funds coming from the private sector, which account for roughly one third of the organization's income. Their advocacy for children's rights, often through key partnerships with private sector and other organizations, is vital in achieving UNICEF's goals worldwide.

The historic UN Special Session on Children in May 2002 was a milestone for National Committees. In preparation, Committees in Austria, Belgium, Hong Kong, New Zealand and Switzerland launched several projects with children and young people. Several National Committees helped children get involved in the follow-up to the Special Session, including activities to help achieve the goals of 'A World Fit for Children', the Special Session's blueprint for progress.

Another milestone involved the 2002 FIFA World Cup™, hosted in Japan and South Korea from May to June. For the first time in history, the world's most watched television sports event was devoted to a humanitarian cause – children. The National Committees in the host coun-

tries launched major events, and the year was marked by sports-related initiatives begun by several National Committees, including those in Italy, Poland, Portugal and Turkey.

The year 2002 also saw the changeover to the euro, which was seized as a fund-raising opportunity, notably by the Hungarian, Irish and Luxembourg National Committees.

Advocacy and fund-raising efforts by National Committees continued to reflect UNICEF's key priorities. Protecting children, especially from trafficking, was the main theme for several Committees this year, including Germany and Japan. UNICEF Goodwill Ambassador Roger Moore and Germany's First Lady, Christina Rau, helped collect signatures for a campaign, 'Children are NOT for sale', to lobby for national and international action against child trafficking.

The United Kingdom Committee continued its partnership with the Manchester United Football Club throughout 2002 to promote children's rights. The photo at left shows some of Manchester United's top players and their manager joining children, in February 2003, in launching a new global campaign, 'End Child Exploitation'.

The Hellenic National Committee raised roughly $1 million for HIV/AIDS programmes through an education and fund-raising campaign that culminated in an annual telethon – a 10-hour live broadcast on national television. And the Andorran Committee launched an HIV/AIDS campaign involving young people in Andorra and Djibouti.

Girls' education was the central theme of many National Committee campaigns, including those in Finland, Norway and Turkey. In Finland, the focus on promoting girls' education in Nepal was such a success in schools across the country that the Committee reached 2005 fund-raising targets in 2002. Thousands of young Finns participated in the 'UNICEF Walk for Primary Schools' and the 'One Day Work' educational and fund-raising campaigns, which brought in funds for education programmes in Nepal.

Protecting children from war was the focus of Committee campaigns in several countries, including Denmark and Sweden. A major exhibition titled 'War? Not a children's game!' travelled throughout Belgium, supporting the Committee's actions to stop the use of children as soldiers. Fund-raising efforts by the Andorran, Czech, French and United Kingdom National Committees included campaigns focused on immunization.

For the annual Halloween 'Trick-or-Treat for UNICEF' campaigns in Canada and the United States, the Committees implemented countrywide education initiatives on development issues.

The Committees in Canada, Germany and Japan developed web pages for young people and teachers providing interactive forums for learning about child rights and UNICEF's work. The Slovak Committee launched a 'Child-Friendly Schools' project in which UNICEF volunteers conducted school workshops on child rights.

The idea of city partnerships successfully realized in countries such as Denmark, Finland, Germany, Israel and Sweden, was also taken up in the Child-Friendly City Initiative by Committees in Italy, New Zealand, Slovenia and Spain. In France, the Committee entered into partnership with 13 French cities committed to making children's interests their primary concern. In Spain, the Committee rewarded local officials of the most child-friendly towns by taking them on field trips to see the impact of UNICEF's work.

In addition to single donations, several Committees successfully recruited many new long-term pledge donors. Almost 20,000 new donors were recruited in the Netherlands. In Australia, more than 7,000 people agreed to become 'Global Parents' and make monthly donations to help UNICEF improve children's lives around the world.

CORPORATE ALLIANCES

In 2002, UNICEF and its National Committees continued to develop successful alliances with corporations in industrialized and developing countries. Following are some of the highlights of corporate support in 2002.

For a second year, **AEON**, a top retail holding company in Japan, donated more than $1 million to UNICEF education projects in Cambodia. **Caja Madrid**, a large savings bank in Spain, has supported UNICEF for many years, donating $347,000 since 1998. Since 1995, bank branches have sold over 3.5 million UNICEF greeting cards. **The Cartoon Network** and **Turner Broadcasting System, Inc.** in the United States, continued their multi-year support by donating valuable media time to 'Trick-or-Treat for UNICEF'. In Italy, the **Conad** chain of stores matched its customer donations in a fund-raising programme that brought in $387,000. **Credit Suisse Financial Services (CSFS)** in Switzerland continued the annual 'World Day' campaign, its 44,000 employees donating the equivalent of one working hour each to UNICEF in support of birth registration programmes. CSFS also financed a national survey of Swiss children and young people on young people's participation in society.

In Brazil, **Criança Esperança** (Child Hope) has evolved over the years from a television fund-raising campaign to a huge annual, multi-media communications and fund-raising event, bringing in some $53 million to UNICEF since 1986 – $5 million in 2002 alone. The commitment of **Rede Globo**, Brazil's largest national television network, and Renato Aragão, a Goodwill Ambassador, have contributed to its success. Other corporations supporting the campaign include **ETC** (National Post Offices), **Banco do Brasil**, **Unilever Brazil**, **Telecom Brazil**, **Telefónica**, and **United International Pictures**.

With the patronage of the Crown Prince of Dubai, the **Dubai Chamber of Commerce and Industry** raised $108,000 for children during a six-week campaign that took place over Ramadan and included the regional launch of *The State of the World's Children 2003* report. **The Dutch Postcode Lottery**, the largest lottery for charities in the Netherlands, donated $15.9 million to UNICEF in 2002 – a total of $130.8 million since 1993. Since 2000, **Eastman Kodak** has donated $840,000 to UNICEF through the United Kingdom Committee for UNICEF. In 2002, a $200,000 gift was used to raise matching donations for a campaign to eliminate maternal and neonatal tetanus. In Japan, **Honda Motor Company, Ltd.** donated $208,000 to UNICEF from its affinity card programme.

IKEA® continued to cooperate with UNICEF in Uttar Pradesh, India, on the Bal Adhikar Pariyojna project to end exploitative child labour. The project supports community-centred interventions to improve the lives of 'at risk' children and their families. **IKEA®** also committed support to routine immunization activities aiming to reach 80 per cent of children in project areas over the next five years. **IKEA®** support for this project increased to $1.4 million in 2002.

In the United States, **MasterCard International** donated over $400,000 to UNICEF. This was done through several grants, including one for $300,000 from MasterCard's Global Sponsorship and Events Marketing Group on behalf of the FIFA World Cup™ All-Star Team, during the 2002 FIFA World Cup Korea/Japan™.

Continuing the football theme, **Manchester United** reached their donation target of £1 million (approximately $1.6 million) in August 2002 through a benefit game for UNICEF.

In Austria, **Magic Life** all-inclusive clubs and resorts donated $252,000 through its campaign 'A Magic Life for the Children of the World'. **Orange** telecommunications company in Switzerland continued its long-term cooperation with UNICEF, raising $330,000 in 2002 through cause-related marketing activities. In Italy, **Parmalat** donated $249,000 to UNICEF education programmes under the banner 'Goodness goes to School'.

Starwood Hotels and Resorts Worldwide, Inc. continued supporting UNICEF programmes through the flagship programme **Check Out for Children™**, which has raised

more than $7 million since 1995. Starwood hotels in Europe, Africa, the Middle East, Asia Pacific and Latin America participated by raising funds for immunization programmes. During 2002, Starwood launched 'Give Us a Push', an employee campaign to raise $100,000 for programmes to eliminate maternal and neonatal tetanus (See photo below, showing the participants in the Lisbon bike ride that raised 13,000 euros, roughly $13,000), while Asia Pacific Starwood employees raised additional funds for UNICEF through their 'Give it Your Best Shot' campaign.

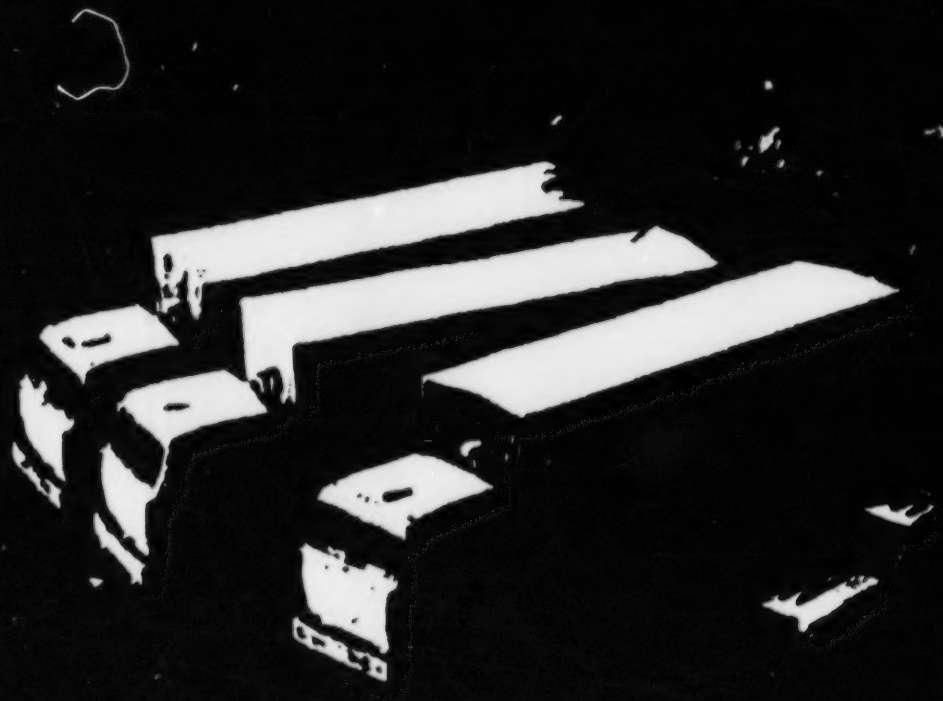
Change for Good®, an ongoing alliance between UNICEF and the international airline industry, encourages passengers to donate leftover foreign currency to UNICEF and raises awareness about children's issues. The programme, which continues to grow, has raised over $44 million since 1991. **British Airways** passengers have contributed over half of this, and their total reached $23.6 million in late 2002. **Qantas Airways** and **Cathay Pacific Airways**, two of the longest participating Change for Good® partners, reported record results due to increased collections and expansion of their in-flight programmes. **American Airlines** continues to build on previous successes. And on **Aer Lingus** transatlantic flights, one out of every five passengers donated to Change for Good®.

When the euro was introduced in 2002, various initiatives were developed to collect legacy (discontinued) currencies. **Travelex** and UNICEF worked together in more than 16 countries globally. In Switzerland, **Swiss International Air Lines** (formerly Crossair) worked with students to raise $1 million. In Ireland, UNICEF worked with charities in a nationwide campaign, 'Pennies from Heaven', raising over $7 million. In Portugal, banks helped raise some $139,000, while in the United Kingdom, **HSBC Bank PLC** donated $214,000 through a matched funds coin collection campaign. During the year, UNICEF and **InterContinental Hotels Group PLC** entered into a three-year global alliance.

In France, corporations such as **Pinault-Printemps-Redoute group**, **Caisse d'Epargne** and **Électricité de France** supported UNICEF by purchasing or selling large amounts of UNICEF greeting cards and products. Caisse d'Epargne expanded its UNICEF greeting cards programme to all its bank agencies in France.

Other committed partners included **American Express**, **ING Bank**, **Beiersdorf** (Nivea), **GlaxoSmithKline SA/NV** and **Hewlett-Packard** in Belgium, **Smartcom PCS** in Chile, **Century 21** in France, **Bank Niaga** in Indonesia, and **Bank Handlowo Przemyslowy/ Polski Bank Kredytowy**, **ComputerLand SA** and **Delitissue** in Poland.

RESOURCES AND MANAGEMENT



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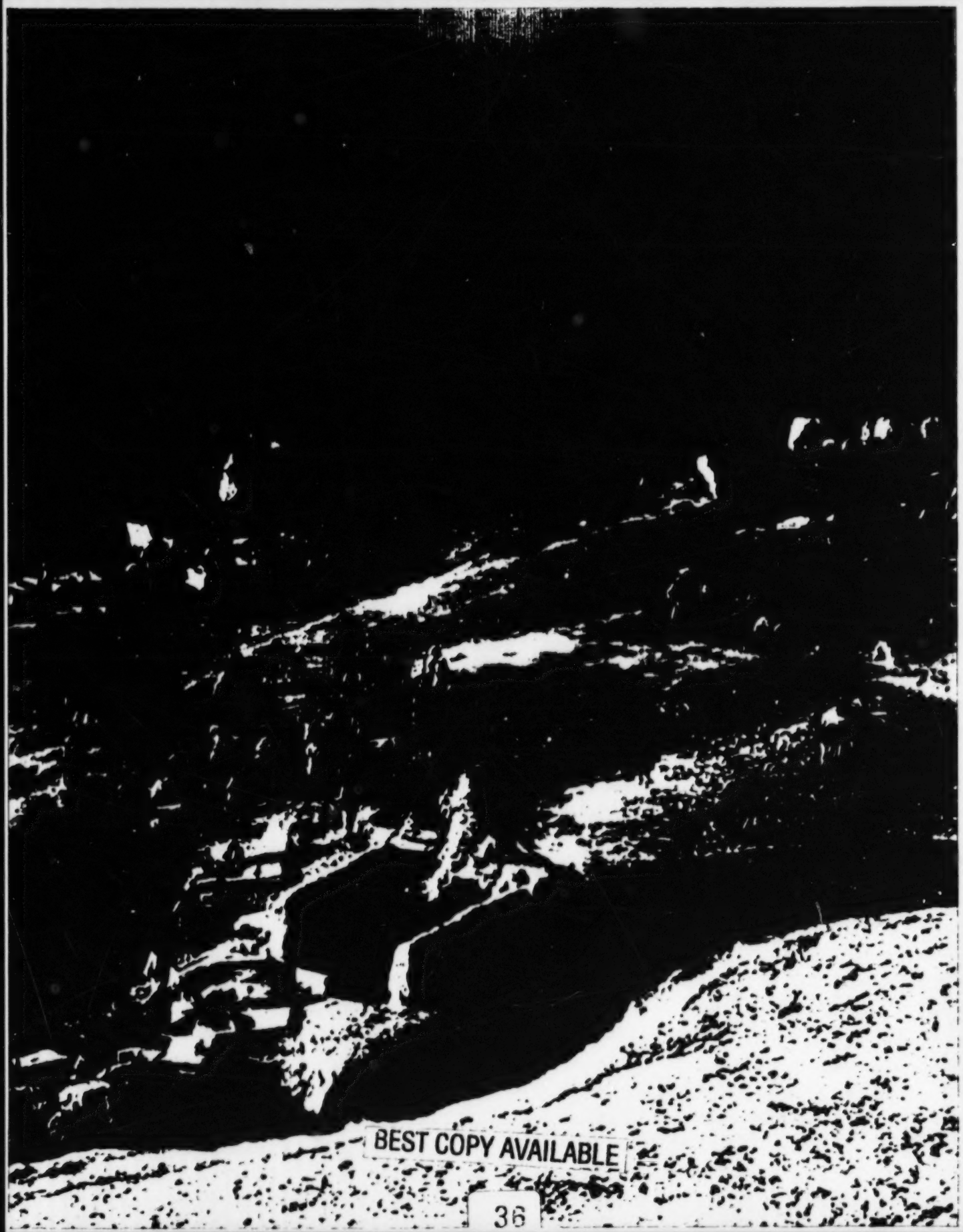

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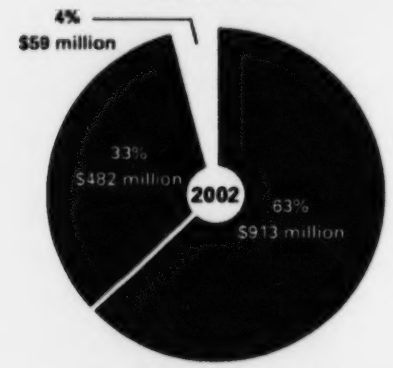
CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNICEF BY SOURCE

(for 2002, in US dollars)

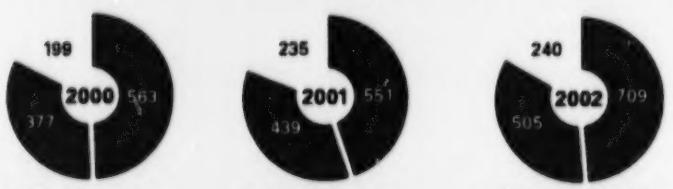


TOTAL $1,464 million

- Governments/Intergovernmental organizations
- Non-governmental/Private sector organizations (includes contributions from UN agencies)
- Other

UNICEF INCOME, 2000-2002

(in millions of US dollars)



TOTAL $1,139 million | TOTAL $1,225 million | TOTAL $1,464 million

- Regular resources
- Other resources (regular)
- Other resources (emergency)

INCOME*

UNICEF derives its income entirely from voluntary contributions. The two primary sources of these contributions are governments and intergovernmental organizations; and non-governmental/private sector groups and individuals.

Total contributions to UNICEF in 2002 amounted to $1,454 million, an increase of 19 per cent over 2001 contributions of $1,225 million. Contributing factors for this increase include a one-time legacy of $56 million, significantly improved performance in private sector activities, increased contributions by governments, and favourable exchange rates. After adjustments, $1,447 million was recognized as income, compared with $1,218 million in 2001.

Contributions from governments/intergovernmental organizations accounted for 63 per cent ($913 million) of total contributions. An additional $482 million (33 per cent) was provided by non-governmental/private sector sources, while $59 million (4 per cent) was derived from a variety of other sources, including interest income. (See charts, 'Contributions to UNICEF by source', page 34, and 'Total UNICEF income by source of funding 2002', pages 47-51.)

REGULAR RESOURCES ARE CORE AND CRITICAL

Regular resources, UNICEF's core funds, are the foundation of UNICEF country programmes of cooperation approved by its Executive Board. The organization depends on these core funds to have an effective global presence, to provide continuity in its work and to ensure long-term planning. Regular resources also allow the organization to respond quickly to changing priorities and to emergencies. UNICEF uses regular resources to assist countries in reaching the UN Millennium Development Goals. These resources also support the organization's vital work in creating a world fit for children and in fulfilling the organization's responsibilities towards the achievement of its medium-term strategic plan (MTSP) for 2002-2005 as approved by the Executive Board. While earmarked resources are indispensable for expanding the reach of our country programmes, the assured base of regular resources provides predictability for UNICEF's interventions at the country level. It is therefore crucial for UNICEF's global- and country-level support that a sound level of regular resources is secured and that an optimal balance between regular resources and other resources is found.

Regular resources for direct programme activities are allocated to countries according to three criteria: under-five mortality rate (the probability of dying between birth and five years of age expressed per 1,000 live births); income level (GNP per capita); and the size of the child population. (See chart, page 36, showing the distribution of regular resources by country.)

In 2002, total regular resources contributions to UNICEF were $709 million, compared with $551 million in 2001. After adjustments, $701 million was recognized as regular resources income. This amount includes contributions from 89 governments, net income from the sale of greeting cards and gift products, funds contributed by the public (mainly through National Committees for UNICEF), funds received from non-governmental organizations and through inter-agency agreements, and other income. (See charts showing top 20 donors and contributors to UNICEF regular resources, 2002, pages 40-41.) Excluding the one-time legacy contribution, regular resources amounted to 48 per cent of total contributions. This represents a slight improvement over the 45 per cent represented by regular resources in 2001.

OTHER RESOURCES EXPAND UNICEF'S REACH

The second category of UNICEF resources, known as 'other' resources, are funds restricted in their use for specific programmes and projects, including those related to global priorities such as HIV/AIDS, girls' education and immunization. These resources expand the reach of country programmes of cooperation and amplify UNICEF's capacity to deliver critical assistance

*All dollars referred to throughout the *Annual Report* are US dollars.

COUNTRY PROGRAMMES: FUNDED FROM REGULAR RESOURCES

UNICEF's country programmes of cooperation are approved by the Executive Board for multi-year periods and are funded from UNICEF's regular resources, the amounts of which are shown here. UNICEF expands on these programmes, including during humanitarian crises, with restricted funds known as 'other resources'.

UNICEF cooperated with 162 countries and territories in 2002: 46 in sub-Saharan Africa (ESARO and WCARO); 35 in Latin America and the Caribbean (TACRO); 34 in Asia (EAPRO and ROSA); 20 in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA); and 27 in Central and Eastern Europe, the Commonwealth of Independent States (CEE/CIS) and Baltic States. Beginning in 2003, UNICEF cooperated with 158 countries and territories.

Financed from funds for regional activities: in ESARO – Seychelles; in MENA – Libya.

* Includes additional regular resources allocated since the Executive Board first approved the funds.

† The country programme cycle was shortened by one year in order to harmonize the proposed country programme cycle with the other UN agencies as part of UN reform.

[1] Covers Bulgaria, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and Slovakia. Beginning 1 January 2003, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Poland and Slovakia were phased out of the multi-country programme.

[2] Includes Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, the British Virgin Islands, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, and Turks and Caicos Islands.

[3] UNICEF is providing assistance for Palestinian children and women for 2001–2003 in the following places: Jordan ($600,000); Lebanon ($1,050,000); Syria ($600,000); and Occupied Palestinian Territory ($2,550,000).

[4] Includes Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.

[5] Formerly the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Includes the Province of Kosovo.

Afghanistan		**Dem. People's Rep. of Korea***		**Lebanon[3]**		**Russian Federation, Belarus and Ukraine**	
2003–2005:	$27,260,000	2001–2003:	$2,847,149	2002–2006:	$3,035,000	2003–2005:	$7,467,000
Albania		**Democratic Republic of Congo**		**Lesotho**		**Rwanda**	
2001–2005:	$3,445,000	2003–2005:	$48,659,000	2002–2007:	$5,579,000	2001–2006:	$14,147,000
Algeria*		**Djibouti†**		**Liberia**		**Sao Tome and Principe**	
2002–2006:	$5,662,000	2003–2007:	$3,450,000	2003–2005:	$4,441,000	2002–2006:	$3,090,000
Angola*		**Dominican Republic**		**Madagascar**		**Senegal***	
1999–2003:	$23,016,129	2002–2006:	$3,625,000	2001–2003:	$14,344,000	2002–2006:	$10,309,000
Argentina		**E. Caribbean Islands[2]***		**Malawi***		**Serbia and Montenegro[5]**	
2002–2004:	$900,000	2003–2007:	$7,500,000	2002–2006:	$23,943,000	2002–2004	$2,112,000
Armenia		**Ecuador***		**Malaysia**		**Sierra Leone***	
2000–2004:	$3,430,000	1999–2003:	$3,906,865	2002–2004:	$1,500,000	2002–2003:	$5,512,042
Azerbaijan		**Egypt**		**Maldives**		**Somalia**	
2000–2004:	$4,519,000	2002–2006:	$10,779,000	2003–2007:	$3,080,000	2001–2003:	$13,793,000
Bangladesh		**El Salvador**		**Mali**		**South Africa***	
2001–2005:	$62,613,000	2002–2006:	$3,419,000	2003–2007:	$24,684,000	2002–2006:	$4,515,999
Belize		**Equatorial Guinea**		**Mauritania†**		**Sri Lanka**	
2002–2006:	$3,010,000	1999–2003:	$3,378,000	2003–2008:	$7,666,000	2002–2006:	$3,905,000
Benin*		**Eritrea**		**Mauritius**		**Sudan**	
1999–2003:	$7,455,936	2002–2006:	$6,283,000	2001–2003:	$1,500,000	2002–2006:	$23,690,000
Bhutan		**Ethiopia***		**Mexico**		**Swaziland**	
2002–2006:	$4,390,000	2002–2006:	$81,016,784	2002–2006:	$3,430,000	2001–2005:	$3,295,000
Bolivia		**Gabon**		**Mongolia**		**Syrian Arab Republic[3]***	
2003–2007:	$6,474,000	2002–2006:	$3,100,000	2002–2006:	$4,309,000	2002–2006:	$4,823,000
Bosnia and Herzegovina		**Gambia**		**Morocco**		**Tajikistan**	
2002–2004:	$1,881,000	1999–2003:	$3,594,000	2002–2006:	$6,983,000	2000–2004:	$6,080,000
Botswana		**Georgia**		**Mozambique**		**Thailand**	
2003–2007:	$3,100,000	2001–2005:	$3,380,000	2002–2006:	$36,288,000	2002–2006:	$4,689,000
Brazil		**Ghana**		**Myanmar**		**The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia**	
2002–2006:	$3,705,000	2001–2005:	$17,165,000	2001–2005:	$33,010,000	2002–2004:	$1,836,000
Burkina Faso		**Guatemala**		**Namibia**		**Timor-Leste**	
2001–2005:	$19,140,000	2002–2006:	$4,639,000	2002–2005:	$2,584,000	2003–2005:	$2,208,000
Burundi*		**Guinea**		**Nepal**		**Togo**	
2002–2004:	$8,120,000	2002–2006:	$11,966,000	2002–2006:	$21,606,000	2002–2006:	$8,131,000
Cambodia		**Guinea-Bissau**		**Nicaragua**		**Tunisia**	
2001–2005:	$15,583,000	2003–2007:	$5,124,000	2002–2006:	$4,509,000	2002–2006:	$3,329,000
Cameroon		**Guyana**		**Niger**		**Turkey**	
2003–2007:	$13,428,000	2001–2005:	$3,275,000	2000–2004:	$31,672,000	2001–2005:	$4,500,000
Cape Verde		**Haiti**		**Nigeria**		**Turkmenistan**	
2000–2004:	$3,115,000	2002–2006:	$9,862,000	2002–2007:	$123,706,000	2000–2004:	$4,288,000
CEE, CIS and Baltic States[1]		**Honduras**		**Oman**		**Uganda**	
2003–2005:	$3,033,000	2002–2006:	$4,260,000	2001–2003:	$1,500,000	2001–2005:	$26,088,000
Central African Republic		**India**		**Pacific Islands[4]**		**United Republic of Tanzania**	
2002–2006:	$7,732,000	2003–2007:	$150,394,000	2003–2007:	$10,000,000	2002–2006:	$37,793,000
Chad		**Indonesia**		**Pakistan***		**Uruguay**	
2001–2005:	$12,204,000	2001–2005:	$25,442,000	1999–2003:	$60,150,625	2002–2004:	$1,800,000
Chile		**Islamic Republic of Iran**		**Panama**		**Uzbekistan**	
2002–2004:	$1,800,000	2000–2004:	$3,902,000	2002–2006:	$2,100,000	2000–2004:	$8,070,000
China		**Iraq**		**Papua New Guinea**		**Venezuela†**	
2001–2005:	$60,349,000	2002–2004:	$5,233,000	2003–2007:	$5,367,000	2002–2007:	$2,935,000
Colombia		**Jamaica**		**Paraguay**		**Viet Nam**	
2002–2007:	$5,075,000	2002–2006:	$3,020,000	2002–2006:	$3,380,000	2001–2005:	$20,324,000
Comoros		**Jordan[3]**		**Peru**		**Yemen***	
2003–2007:	$3,399,000	2003–2007:	$3,340,000	2001–2005:	$4,418,000	2002–2006:	$19,001,229
Congo		**Kazakhstan**		**Philippines***		**Zambia***	
2003:	$985,000	2000–2004:	$4,500,000	1999–2003:	$13,132,166	2002–2006:	$18,198,000
Costa Rica		**Kenya***		**Rep. of Moldova**		**Zimbabwe**	
2002–2006:	$3,030,000	1999–2003:	$20,066,358	2002–2006:	$3,565,000	2000–2004:	$8,391,000
Côte d'Ivoire		**Kyrgyzstan**		**Romania**			
2003–2007:	$17,663,000	2000–2004:	$4,038,000	2000–2004:	$3,625,000		
Cuba		**Lao People's Dem. Rep.†**					
2002–2006:	$3,069,000	2002–2006:	$7,618,000				

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to children and women, including during humanitarian crises. UNICEF advocates for as few restrictions as possible on the use of these resources to reduce transaction costs and achieve more efficient and effective programme delivery.

Contributions to other resources totaled $745 million (51 per cent of total contributions) in 2002. Of these funds, $505 million (35 per cent of contributions) supported projects approved by the Executive Board for the extension of programmes funded by regular resources; and $240 million (17 per cent of contributions) supported relief and rehabilitation programmes in emergency situations.

GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTIONS

Of the $1,454 million contributions to UNICEF in 2002, governments and intergovernmental organizations contributed $913 million (an increase of $123 million, or 16 per cent, compared with 2001). Eighty-nine governments (33 high-income countries, 38 middle-income countries and 18 low-income countries) contributed $368 million to regular resources in 2002, an increase of 5 per cent compared with the previous year. Contributions to other resources from governments and intergovernmental organizations amounted to $546 million, an increase of 24 per cent compared with 2001.

The United States remained the largest government donor to UNICEF, providing a total of $247 million. Its regular resources contribution was $120 million. (See chart, 'Top 20 government donors' in 2002, page 40.)

Japan continued to be the second largest government donor, contributing a total of $118 million, with $23 million going to regular resources.

The Netherlands became the third largest donor government in 2002, contributing a total of $83 million, about $27 million of which went to regular resources.

The four Nordic countries – Denmark (which ranked eighth in terms of total government contribution), Finland (ranked tenth), Norway (ranked fourth) and Sweden (ranked fifth), continued to be strong supporters of UNICEF and remained among the top 10 government donors to UNICEF by contributing $31 million, $15 million, $82 million and $74 million, respectively. In terms of regular resources contributions to UNICEF, Norway retained its number two position, after the United States, and continues to provide the highest per capita contribution to the organization.

The remaining donors among the top 10 contributed $72 million (the United Kingdom, ranked sixth), $54 million (Canada, ranked seventh) and $30 million (Italy, ranked ninth), with contributions to regular resources of $26 million, $8 million and $12 million, respectively.

Among intergovernmental organizations, the highest contribution to overall resources – about $22 million – came from the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO).

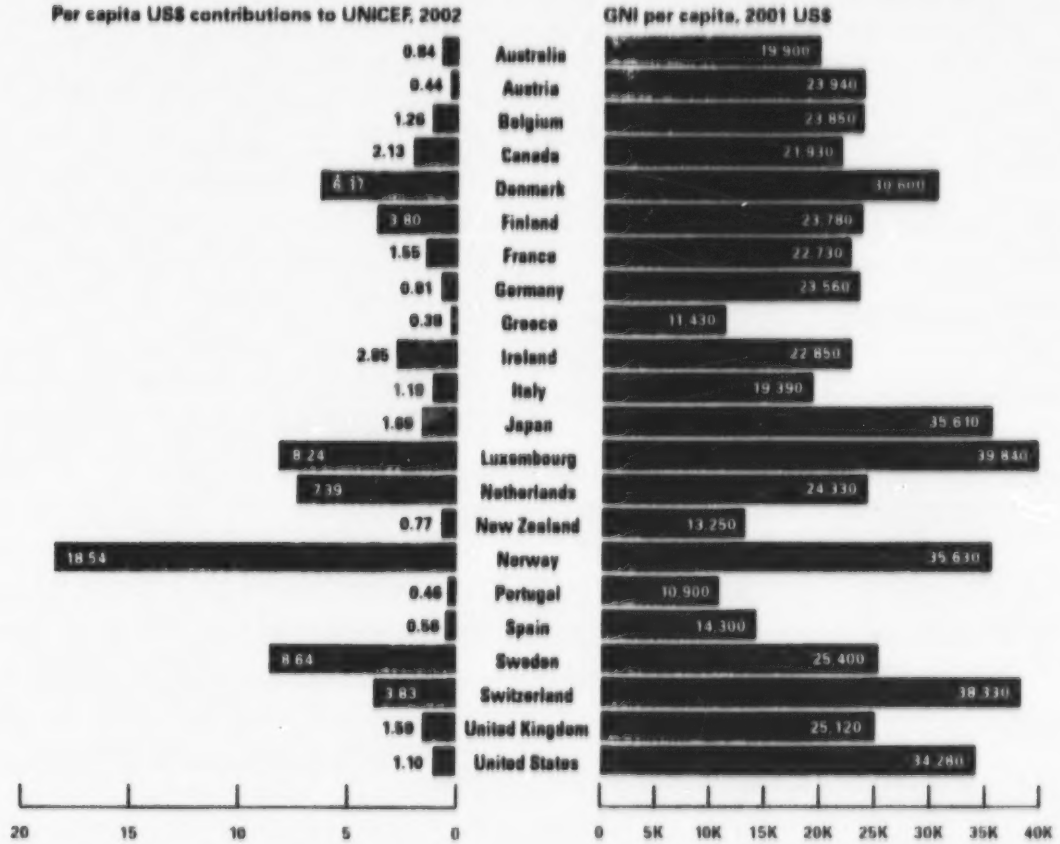
NON-GOVERNMENTAL, PRIVATE SECTOR CONTRIBUTIONS

There was a significant increase in regular resources income from the private sector. In this category, 2002 income was higher by $118 million (72 per cent) over that of 2001. The increase reflects the one-time legacy income of $56 million, an additional income of $34 million resulting from the growth in private sector fund-raising income and $18 million from the sale of cards and products by National Committees for UNICEF. Private sector income also benefited from foreign exchange gains of $19 million.

In 2002, UNICEF continued to have fruitful partnerships with major foundations. UNICEF collaboration with the United Nations Foundation resulted in support of $25 million to priority programme areas benefiting child health and adolescent girls. UNICEF also strengthened its partnership with the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation in the areas of immunization and nutrition, and with Rotary International in the area of polio eradication.

PER CAPITA CONTRIBUTIONS* TO UNICEF COMPARED WITH PER CAPITA INCOME

Member countries of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development



*Includes contributions from government and private sector donors.

Sources: 2002 contribution figures from UNICEF. GNI per capita and population figures in World Development Indicators database, World Bank, April 2003.

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EXPENDITURES

The Executive Director authorizes expenditures to meet recommendations for programme assistance approved by the Executive Board. The level of expenditure in any country depends on the speed of programme implementation.

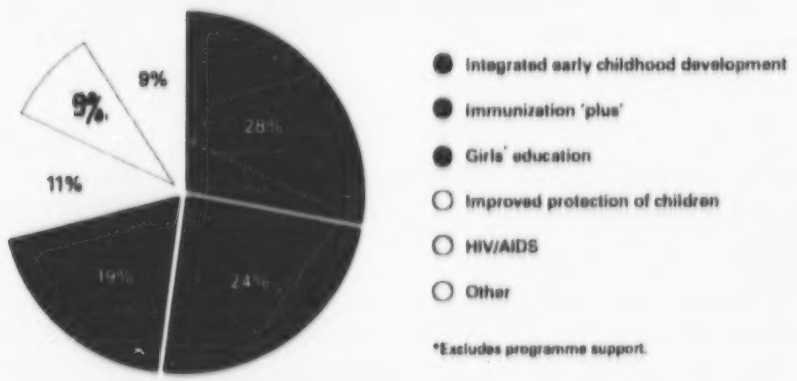
In 2002, UNICEF's total expenditures, including write-offs, amounted to $1,273 million, an increase of $27 million compared with $1,246 million in 2001. Of these expenditures, $1,188 million, or 93 per cent, was for country programmes of cooperation ($1,043 million direct programme assistance and $145 million programme support), $79 million (6 per cent) was for management and administration of the organization, and about $6 million (1 per cent) was for write-offs and other charges. (See chart below, 'UNICEF direct programme assistance by priorities, 2002'.)

BIENNIAL SUPPORT BUDGET 2002-2003

In December 2001, the UNICEF Executive Board approved the Biennial Support Budget for 2002-2003, which remained a no-growth budget over 2000-2001. In this budget, the organization has been able to maximize resources for programmes and enhance the strategic focus of headquarters operations to better contribute to the achievement of the priorities outlined in the MTSP. In real terms, the Biennial Support Budget for 2002-2003 registered a reduction of 2 per cent over the 2000-2001 biennium.

The Support Budget comprises two categories: 1) programme support for country and regional offices and a small part of headquarters operations that assists programme development and delivery; and 2) management and administration, covering those parts of headquarters that carry out functions of executive direction, organizational policy, external relations, management of information and financial and human resources administration. As a proportion of total resources, management and administration has remained stable at 6 per cent of total expenditure.

UNICEF DIRECT PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE BY PRIORITIES, 2002*



*Excludes programme support.

TOP 20 GOVERNMENT DONORS TO UNICEF REGULAR RESOURCES, 2002
(in US$ thousands)

Governments	Contributions to regular resources	Contributions to other resources	Total contributions	Total per capita
United States	120,000	126,752	246,752	0.86
Norway	39,230	43,163	82,393	18.31
Sweden	30,074	43,776	73,850	8.30
Netherlands	27,276	55,872	83,148	5.20
United Kingdom	25,971	45,638	71,609	1.22
Japan	23,400	94,669	118,069	0.93
Denmark	23,262	8,112	31,374	5.81
Italy	12,488	17,499	29,987	0.52
Finland	11,884	3,306	15,190	2.92
Switzerland	11,111	1,762	12,873	1.79
Canada	8,491	45,330	53,821	1.73
France	6,955	1,510	8,465	0.14
Ireland	4,862	4,029	8,891	2.34
Germany	4,777	2,253	7,030	0.09
Australia	2,479	11,295	13,774	0.71
Belgium	2,440	5,273	7,713	0.75
Republic of Korea	2,100	180	2,280	0.05
Spain	1,787	20	1,807	0.04
China	1,168	30	1,198	0.001
Austria	956	196	1,152	0.14

Sources: 2002 contribution figures from UNICEF. Per capita contribution from population figures in World Development Indicators database, World Bank, April 2003.

TOP 20 NATIONAL COMMITTEE CONTRIBUTORS TO UNICEF REGULAR RESOURCES, 2002 (in US$ thousands)

National Committees	Contributions to regular resources	Contributions to other resources	Total contributions	Total per capita
Japan	83,418	10,635	94,053	0.74
France	76,084	7,090	83,154	1.40
Germany	34,252	25,446	59,698	0.73
Italy	32,237	6,875	39,112	0.68
Netherlands	30,542	4,536	35,078	2.19
Spain	12,662	8,365	21,027	0.51
United States	8,550	26,932	35,482	0.12
Switzerland	8,518	6,150	14,668	2.04
Canada	5,164	4,628	9,792	0.31
Republic of Korea	4,983	585	5,568	0.12
United Kingdom	4,760	17,240	22,000	0.37
Hong Kong	4,519	2,233	6,752	1.01
Portugal	4,322	50	4,372	0.44
Belgium	4,314	968	5,282	0.51
Finland	3,506	1,083	4,589	0.88
Greece	3,304	470	3,774	0.36
Denmark	2,306	693	2,999	0.56
Austria	2,044	354	2,398	0.30
Sweden	1,941	1,089	3,030	0.34
Ireland	1,023	900	1,923	0.51

Sources: 2002 contribution figures from UNICEF. Per capita contribution from population figures in World Development Indicators database, World Bank, April 2003.

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ACHIEVING ORGANIZATIONAL EXCELLENCE

"Management and administration has remained stable at 6 per cent of total expenditure."

In the area of financial and administrative management, UNICEF has continued to improve its business processes through continued enhancement and utilization of its integrated information technology. The corporate Financial and Logistics System (FLS) using the SAP platform has been expanded to include the SAP Treasury Management module. Access to timely financial information has improved global management of both the support budget and programme resources. We have also mainstreamed an integrated business process analysis, ensuring a cohesive, corporate-wide commitment to 'best in class' practices in support of our country programmes of cooperation.

UNICEF continues to be an active participant in the United Nations Development Group (UNDG) in functional areas that include Management and Programme, Harmonization and Simplification, Resident Coordinator Issues and Common Premises/Services and Personnel Policies. In 2003, UNICEF will chair the UNDG Management Group and the Harmonization and Simplification sub-group on Resource Transfer Modalities.

In 2002, we strengthened public support for UNICEF's work by enhancing how we communicate our ideals and actions. Through consultations with communications experts, our staff and National Committees, we refined a brand identity that reaffirms our core values, and we began to incorporate it into our global communications. The brand rollout will continue in 2003.

FASTER, MORE EFFICIENT SUPPLY OPERATIONS

In 2002, UNICEF procured $541 million worth of supplies for children in the 162 countries and territories in which it worked. Through an effort over several years to increase productivity and streamline procedures in our Supply Division operations, based in Copenhagen, we were able to double the percentage of on-time deliveries in the last two years, and make our emergency response faster and more comprehensive.

Vaccines and immunization supplies were the largest commodity group, at $220 million. UNICEF is the main vaccine supplier to children in developing countries and provides 40 per cent of the world's doses of vaccines for children.

Education supplies were the second largest group, totalling $52.5 million. Demand for educational items increased because of the massive 'Back to School' campaign in Afghanistan (see description below). UNICEF's other strategic priorities were reflected in the purchase of medical supplies and equipment ($45.4 million), water and sanitation equipment ($38.5 million), and nutrition products ($16 million).

A growing number of UNICEF country offices are offering procurement services to governments and their partners. These services include providing supplies as well as related technical support. In 2002, the volume of these procurement services amounted to $120 million, making procurement services a full-fledged programme strategy used to leverage additional resources for children.

The largest supply effort of the year took place in Afghanistan. Among other activities, UNICEF led efforts

to help the Interim Administration rebuild the education system, including equipping more than 4,000 schools with learning materials. To help millions of children obtain school supplies, UNICEF sent 15,510 School-in-a-Box kits from its warehouse in Copenhagen, and procured 140,000 kits that were produced locally in Afghanistan and Pakistan.

Supply Division took on a new role during the campaign in Afghanistan by not only providing school supplies but also building local capacity to produce them. Working with the Ministry of Education, we helped reconstruct a major production centre for school supplies in Kabul. Efforts like these help smooth the transition from emergency operations to reconstruction and development.

AWARD-WINNING INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Previous work in integrating the management information systems used at UNICEF – the Programme Manager System (ProMS), FLS and the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) – continued to offer benefits for management and oversight control. Improvements were made to the ProMS system used by field offices, resulting in better access to timely financial and field office human resources information. Steps to further integrate the systems were initiated to move the human resources and payroll solutions for headquarters to the same platform as FLS.

The global Internet protocol-based wide area network, which now includes virtually all country offices, helped to leverage usage of the Intranet, Internet, and other services. One such service is Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP), which enables telephony (voice traffic over the data network) and significant cost containment.

The UNICEF experience in implementing IT Infrastructure Library Service Management, a set of processes and procedures for the delivery and support of high-quality IT services to meet an organization's business needs, was shared with other United Nations agencies in the context of sharing best practices.

UNICEF was awarded the 2002 CIO 100 Award by *CIO* magazine for its accomplishments in applications integration, global IP connectivity and infrastructure management operations.

SKILLED AND VERSATILE STAFF

Work continued on improving the recruitment and deployment of staff and increasing their skills and competencies. UNICEF began several initiatives in 2002 to improve staff learning and skills in areas of programming, operations, and leadership and management to support the goals and objectives of UNICEF's MTSP.

A model of succession management was developed to identify a pool of the best-qualified professionals for key posts before they are vacated. During the year a competency-based recruitment strategy was also drafted. Both strategies will be implemented beginning in 2003.

A revised rotation policy and electronic approach to rotation (e-rotation) were introduced in 2002. Through the rotation exercise, staff are encouraged to broaden their experience and knowledge by moving to posts in new geographic locations or fields of expertise. These initiatives are being linked to a new Personal and Professional Development system in which staff, their supervisors, and the organization work together as partners to continually enhance and promote the personal and professional lives of staff.

UNICEF is committed to achieving a gender balance and a broad representation of nationalities among staff, especially at the managerial and senior levels. Efforts supporting these goals in 2002 will continue in 2003.

A new Human Resources Change Plan, developed during the year to support the MTSP as well as the UN Secretary-General's agenda to strengthen the United Nations, is providing the overall framework for these initiatives and our work in human resources development.

UNICEF AT A GLANCE

UNICEF was founded in 1946 as part of the United Nations.

We are the leading advocate for children's rights in the world, active in 162 countries and territories in 2002.

Our staff members number 7,100, and four out of five work in the field.

Our advocacy and fund raising work is supported by 37 National Committees for UNICEF.

All our funds come from voluntary contributions, the majority from governments.

Our top three government donors (2002) are the United States, Japan and the Netherlands.

Our top three donor countries per person (2002), including all contributors, are Norway, Sweden and Luxembourg.

The United States, Norway and Sweden are the top three government donors (2002) to UNICEF regular resources.

UNICEF won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1965, and again in 2000, when the organization shared in the Prize awarded to the United Nations and UN Secretary General Kofi A. Annan.

UNICEF EXECUTIVE BOARD

1 January to 31 December 2003

UNICEF is governed by a 36-member Executive Board, an intergovernmental body that establishes policies, approves programmes and decides on administrative and financial plans and budgets. Members are elected by the United Nations Economic and Social Council and normally serve a three-year term.

OFFICERS FOR 2003

President:
H.E. Mr. Jenö Staehelin (Switzerland)

Vice-Presidents:
H.E. Mr. Lebohang Moleko (Lesotho)
Mr. Salman Al-Farisi (Indonesia)
H.E. Mr. Roman Kirn (Slovenia)
H.E. Mr. Luis Gallegos Chiriboga (Ecuador)

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

Terms of office expiring on:

31 December 2003: Armenia, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Gabon, Gambia, Indonesia, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Morocco, Portugal, Sweden, Yemen

31 December 2004: China, Ecuador, Ireland, Jamaica, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Nepal, Russian Federation, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland

31 December 2005: Canada, Eritrea, Germany, Ghana, India, Islamic Republic of Iran, Nicaragua, Peru, Republic of Moldova, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

TOTAL UNICEF INCOME BY SOURCE OF FUNDING, 2002[1]

COUNTRIES, AREAS, AND TERRITORIES	GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTIONS		PRIVATE SECTOR CONTRIBUTIONS				TOTAL
			National Committees		Other Contributions		
	Regular Resources	Other Resources[2]	Regular Resources[3]	Other Resources[2]	Regular Resources[3]	Other Resources[2]	
Algeria	20,000	500,000					520,000
Andorra	15,610	50,000	175,651	95,421			336,682
Angola					158		158
Argentina		16,951			87,849	1,052,638	1,157,438
Australia	2,478,879	11,294,852	767,438	1,777,257			16,318,426
Austria	956,279	196,439	2,043,680	354,369			3,550,768
Bahamas	980						980
Bangladesh	34,500	157,117					191,617
Barbados	46,525						46,525
Belgium	2,439,892	5,273,532	4,313,608	968,306			12,995,338
Belize	50,505						50,505
Bhutan	13,350						13,350
Bolivia		250,271			35,483		285,754
Brazil					1,632,668	5,926,933	7,559,601
British Virgin Islands	1,500						1,500
Brunei Darussalam		272,183					272,183
Bulgaria			43,925				43,925
Burundi	1,300						1,300
Cambodia	5,000						5,000
Cameroon	13,888				906		14,794
Canada	8,490,555	45,330,291	5,163,999	4,627,857		1,902	63,614,605
Cape Verde					536		536
Cayman Islands					20,000		20,000
Central African Republic					1,715	6,027	7,742
Chad					217		217
Chile	77,000				125,474	224,931	427,405
China	1,167,693	30,000			228,249	181,215	1,607,157
Colombia	400,000				435,643	666,303	1,501,946
Costa Rica	8,160					5,815	13,975
Côte d'Ivoire					7,569		7,569
Croatia					190,941	2,092	193,033
Cuba	5,000						5,000
Cyprus	10,000				410,745		420,745
Czech Republic	159,250		222,313	18,035			399,598
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	547						547
Democratic Republic of the Congo		500,000					500,000
Denmark	23,261,657	8,112,625	2,306,473	692,307			34,373,061
Dominican Republic					75,957	113,241	189,198
Ecuador					265,070	164,780	429,850
Egypt	(750)						(750)
Equatorial Guinea						13,313	13,313
Estonia	16,557	32	(197)				16,392

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TOTAL UNICEF INCOME BY SOURCE OF FUNDING, 2002[1]

COUNTRIES, AREAS, AND TERRITORIES	GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTIONS		PRIVATE SECTOR CONTRIBUTIONS				TOTAL
	Regular Resources	Other Resources[2]	Regular Resources[3]	Other Resources[2]	Regular Resources[3]	Other Resources[2]	
Ethiopia	49,264						49,264
Fiji	1,643						1,643
Finland	11,883,687	3,306,768	3,505,599	1,083,318			19,779,372
France	6,954,900	1,510,566	76,064,025	7,089,477			91,618,968
Gambia	10,000				945		10,945
Germany	4,776,553	2,253,827	34,251,918	25,445,829	9	135,446	66,863,583
Ghana					48	1,486	1,534
Gibraltar					18,871		18,871
Greece	265,000		3,303,763	469,894			4,038,657
Guyana	3,040						3,040
Honduras	25,621						25,621
Hong Kong			4,518,537	2,233,184			6,751,721
Hungary	4,185		209,911	48,847			262,942
Iceland	115,102				16,761		131,863
India	643,250	548,687			10	417,653	1,609,600
Indonesia					274,271	78,501	352,771
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	107,000				250,628		357,628
Ireland	4,862,051	4,028,520	1,022,598	900,000			10,813,169
Israel	60,000		17,807				77,807
Italy	12,488,301	17,499,022	32,237,412	6,874,091		9,055	69,107,881
Jamaica	739						739
Japan	23,400,000	94,668,883	83,417,851	10,635,273		2,310	212,124,317
Jordan	14,124				(133)		13,992
Kenya					89,628		89,628
Kuwait		450,000					450,000
Lao People's Democratic Republic	5,350						5,350
Latvia	10,000		24,061				34,061
Lebanon	5,000				(6,953)		(1,953)
Lesotho	672						672
Liechtenstein	6,173	8,725				59,524	74,422
Lithuania		12,710	(13,577)				(867)
Luxembourg	558,635	2,294,991	696,980	83,603			3,634,209
Madagascar	5,000						5,000
Malawi	(419)				360		(59)
Malaysia	84,000						84,000
Maldives	7,500						7,500
Malta					5,025		5,025
Mexico	200,000				922,285	426,387	1,548,672
Monaco	25,000				(3,811)	118,094	139,283
Mongolia	11,000						11,000
Morocco	91,448				304,756	146,490	542,695
Myanmar	3,456						3,456
Namibia						1,359	1,359
Netherlands	27,275,825	55,871,710	30,541,686	4,535,934			118,225,155
New Zealand	912,868	1,932,383		80,494			2,925,745

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TOTAL UNICEF INCOME BY SOURCE OF FUNDING, 2002[1]

COUNTRIES AREAS AND TERRITORIES	GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTIONS		PRIVATE SECTOR CONTRIBUTIONS				TOTAL
			National Committees		Other Contributions		
	Regular Resources	Other Resources[2]	Regular Resources[3]	Other Resources[2]	Regular Resources[3]	Other Resources[2]	
Nicaragua	4,914	124,649					129,562
Nigeria					298,596	18,306	316,902
Norway	39,230,400	43,162,255	856,081	191,904			83,440,640
Oman		133,020					133,020
Pakistan	94,622						94,622
Palau	500						500
Panama	18,725				52,170	31,665	102,560
Paraguay					13,337	8,821	22,157
Peru	10,000				279,915	22,044	311,959
Philippines	63,981				219,717	490,046	773,745
Poland	15,000	15,000	(168,490)				(138,490)
Portugal	170,000		4,321,501	50,010		73,047	4,614,558
Republic of Korea	2,100,000	180,000	4,983,312	584,691			7,848,003
Republic of Moldova						(91)	(91)
Romania	10,493						10,493
Russian Federation	500,000					43,101	543,101
Samoa	1,000						1,000
San Marino			10,404	15,088			25,492
Saudi Arabia					176,726	247,378	424,105
Senegal		53,872			104,322	331	158,526
Serbia and Montenegro[7]					254,924		254,924
Singapore	50,000				83,042	35,228	168,270
Slovakia			136,286	16,749			153,035
Slovenia	18,500		944,077	179,764			1,142,341
South Africa		17,333				51,588	68,921
Spain	1,787,008	19,666	12,662,171	8,364,798			22,833,643
Sri Lanka	15,500	210,200				4,188	229,888
Swaziland	856						856
Sweden	30,073,913	43,776,586	1,940,611	1,089,304			76,880,413
Switzerland	11,111,040	1,762,425	8,518,310	6,149,763	16,100	37,552	27,595,190
Syrian Arab Republic						54,718	54,718
Thailand	207,732				168,062	2,001,018	2,376,813
Trinidad and Tobago	1,832						1,832
Tunisia	44,282				107,445		151,727
Turkey	120,000		322,164	31,656			473,820
Ukraine	15,000						15,000
United Arab Emirates	100,000					272,109	372,109
United Kingdom	25,970,645	45,638,117	4,760,255	17,239,303		30,000	93,638,320
United States of America	120,000,000	126,752,173	8,550,148	26,931,936	500	244,541	282,479,298
Uruguay					66,082	122,013	188,095
Venezuela					111,524	221,645	333,169
Viet Nam						120	120
Zimbabwe	909					6,453	7,362
Miscellaneous[4]	(24)				790,024		790,000
SUBTOTAL	366,276,673	518,216,381	332,672,292	128,858,461	8,131,369	13,771,151	1,367,929,190

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TOTAL UNICEF INCOME BY SOURCE OF FUNDING, 2002[1]

OTHER CONTRIBUTORS	GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTIONS		PRIVATE SECTOR CONTRIBUTIONS				TOTAL
	Regular Resources	Other Resources[2]	Regular Resources[3]	Other Resources[2]	Regular Resources[3]	Other Resources[2]	
UN system, intergovernmental and non-governmental contributors							
African Development Bank		500,000					500,000
AGFUND		150,000					150,000
Columbia University, New York						2,244,084	2,244,084
Commonwealth Secretariat		47,601					47,601
European Commission Humanitarian Office		21,943,269					21,943,269
European Economic Community		10,605,078					10,605,078
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)						5,000	5,000
International Development Research Centre						2,480,513	2,480,513
Joint UN Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)						9,396,127	9,396,127
Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees						660,595	660,595
OPEC Fund		150,000					150,000
Organization for African Unity (OAU)		476,717					476,717
Program for Appropriate Technology in Health (PATH)						2,894,633	2,894,633
Rotary International						7,390,250	7,390,250
Tetsuko Kuroyanagi, Japan					1,000,000	1,539,950	2,539,950
UN agencies (inter-agency support)						10,690	10,690
UN Department of Peace-keeping Operations						719,442	719,442
UN Development Programme (UNDP)						728,323	728,323
UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)						135,403	135,403
UN Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea						67,070	67,070
UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)						162,575	162,575

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TOTAL UNICEF INCOME BY SOURCE OF FUNDING, 2002[1]

OTHER CONTRIBUTORS	GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTIONS		PRIVATE SECTOR CONTRIBUTIONS				TOTAL
			National Committees		Other Contributions		
	Regular Resources	Other Resources[2]	Regular Resources[3]	Other Resources[2]	Regular Resources[3]	Other Resources[2]	
UN Population Fund (UNFPA)						300,000	300,000
UN Secretariat						2,947,587	2,947,587
UN staff					1,000		1,000
UNESCO						76,396	76,396
United Nations Foundation Inc.						25,013,578	25,013,578
World Bank						729,392	729,392
World Health Organization (WHO)						751,750	751,750
World University Service of Canada						214,393	214,393
SUBTOTAL							[illegible]
Adjustments to prior years[5]	1,381,550	(6,345,222)			43,244	(1,168,177)	(6,088,605)
Other income							58,688,420
Less cost of goods delivered and other expenses[6]							(59,389,415)
TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS							[illegible]
Less items related to biennium support costs							(7,462,392)
GRAND TOTAL							[illegible]

NOTES:

[1] All contributions shown in US dollars; amounts have been rounded throughout.

[2] Includes funds for emergency programmes.

[3] Private Sector Division (PSD) income included.

[4] Miscellaneous income primarily consists of private sector income where the source is not individually indentified.

[5] Includes refunds and adjustments to income recognized in previous years.

[6] Cost of goods delivered and other operating expenses incurred by the Private Sector Division, excluding commission retained by sales partners.

[7] Formerly known as the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

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GLOBAL PROGRAMME PARTNERSHIPS AND COLLABORATIONS

Global Movement for Children founding partners: BRAC, Netaid.org Foundation, Plan International, Save the Children, UNICEF, World Vision

EARLY CHILDHOOD

Bernard Van Leer Foundation, Consultative Group on Early Childhood Care and Development, PAHO, Third Millennium Foundation, UNESCO, WFP, WHO, World Bank. **Child Nutrition**: Netherlands, United Kingdom, CIDA, US Fund for UNICEF. **Iodine Deficiency Disorders**: Network for Sustained Elimination of Iodine Deficiency (CDC, China Salt Industry Association, European Salt Producers' Association, International Council for the Control of Iodine Deficiency Disorders, Kiwanis International, The Micronutrient Initiative, Rollins School of Public Health of Emory University (USA), Salt Institute, UNICEF, WHO), Australia, Canada, Germany, Japan, Netherlands, United States, Asian Development Bank, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction, USAID, WFP, World Bank. **Malaria Prevention**: France, Italy, Netherlands, CIDA, DFID, ICRC, JICA, Malaria Consortium, Multilateral Initiative on Malaria, Population Services International, UNDP, USAID, WHO, World Bank, World Vision. **Water, Sanitation and Hygiene**: Japan, Netherlands, CIDA, DFID, Sida, Conrad N. Hilton Foundation, International Reference Centre for Water and Sanitation, USAID, Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council, WHO. **Women's Health and Safe Motherhood**: Averting Maternal Death and Disability Program – Columbia University, Save the Children/Saving Newborn Lives initiative (USA), UNFPA, USAID, WHO, World Bank

IMMUNIZATION 'PLUS'

GAVI: more than 50 governments, vaccine producers, research and public health institutes, The Vaccine Fund, NGOs, foundations, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, WHO, World Bank. **Global Polio Eradication Initiative**: Japan, CIDA, CDC, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, Rotary International, UNF, USAID, WHO, World Bank, Aventis Pasteur. **Vitamin A**: Canada, Japan, Netherlands, United Kingdom, United States, Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition, Helen Keller International, International Vitamin A Consultative Group, MOST (The USAID Micronutrient Program), The Micronutrient Initiative, WHO. **Measles**: Japan, WHO, American Red Cross, Red Cross and Red Crescent societies worldwide, CIDA, CDC, DFID, UNF, PAHO, March of Dimes, Ani and Narod Memorial Fund. **Maternal and Neonatal Tetanus Elimination**: Japan, Basic Support for Institutionalizing Child Survival, Becton, Dickenson and Company, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, PATH, Save the Children/USA, UNFPA, US Fund for UNICEF, WHO and other National Committees

EDUCATION/GIRLS' EDUCATION

Norway, Global Campaign for Education, UNESCO, United Nations Girls' Education Initiative, (UN partners include ILO, OCHA, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIFEM, United Nations Development Group Office, United Nations Division for the Advancement of Women, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, WFP, WHO) and the World Bank. **Preventing Gender Discrimination and Promoting Gender Equality**: Ireland, Netherlands, CIDA, DFID, Inter-Agency Network on Women and Gender Equality, IASC Reference Group, ICRC, OCHA, Office of the Special Adviser on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women/United Nations Division for the Advancement of Women, OXFAM International, Save the Children, Sida, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNIFEM, USAID, World Bank

FIGHTING HIV/AIDS

CDC, CIDA, Elizabeth Glazer Paediatric AIDS Foundation, Family Health International, London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine, Measure DHS+, Médecins Sans Frontières, Plan International, Population Council, Save the Children UK, UNAIDS, UNF/UNFIP, UNFPA, UNHCR, USAID, WHO, World Bank, Youth Net

PROTECTING CHILDREN FROM EXPLOITATION, VIOLENCE AND ABUSE

Denmark, Netherlands, Sweden, European Union, World Bank, ECPAT International, ILO, ICRC, International Society for Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect, IOM, NGO Committee on the Rights of the Child, NGO Group on the Convention on the Rights of the Child, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Plan International, Save the Children Alliance, UNAIDS, UNHCR, WHO. **Children in Armed Conflict:** Donor countries, Amnesty International, CARE, Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers, Hague Appeal for Peace, Human Rights Watch, Human Security Trust Fund, IASC, International Campaign to Ban Landmines, International Rescue Committee, NGO Committee on UNICEF sub-working group on children and armed conflict, Norwegian Refugee Council, OCHA IDP Unit, Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, Quaker UN Office, Representative of the Secretary-General on Internally Displaced Persons, Terre des Hommes, UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations, UN Special Rapporteurs, Women's Commission for Refugee Women and Children, World Vision

OTHER INITIATIVES

Adolescent Development and Participation: Commonwealth Youth Programme, International Centre for Research on Women, Johns Hopkins University Center for Communication Programs, Population Council, Save the Children, UNAIDS, UNFIP, UNFPA, USAID, WHO. **Communication:** BBC World Service, Dorling Kindersley UK, Levi's®, MTV Asia, Reuters "Africa Journal", OneWorld.net, Fox Kids, Commonwealth Broadcasting Association. **Sport for Development and Peace:** FIFA, Fox Kids Cup, Cal Ripkin, Manchester United, Right to Play (formerly Olympic Aid), US Fund for UNICEF

ACRONYMS

BRAC (Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee), **CARE** (Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere, Inc.), **CDC** (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, USA), **CIDA** (Canadian International Development Agency, Government of Canada), **DFID** (Department for International Development, Government of the United Kingdom), **FIFA** (Fédération Internationale de Football Association), **GAVI** (Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization), **IASC** (Inter-Agency Standing Committee), **ICRC** (International Committee of the Red Cross), **ILO** (International Labour Organization), **IOM** (International Organization for Migration), **JICA** (Japan International Cooperation Agency), **NGO** (non-governmental organization), **OCHA/IDP** (Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs/Internally Displaced Persons), **PAHO** (Pan American Health Organization), **PATH** (Program for Appropriate Technology in Health), **Sida** (Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, Government of Sweden), **UNAIDS** (Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS), **UNDP** (United Nations Development Programme), **UNESCO** (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization), **UNF** (United Nations Foundation), **UNFIP** (United Nations Fund for International Partnerships), **UNFPA** (United Nations Population Fund), **UNHCR** (Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees), **UNIFEM** (United Nations Development Fund for Women), **USAID** (United States Agency for International Development), **WFP** (World Food Programme), **WHO** (World Health Organization)

UNICEF AT WORK

HEADQUARTERS AND REGIONAL OFFICES

Headquarters, New York, USA
Regional Office for Europe, Geneva, Switzerland
Central and Eastern Europe, Commonwealth of Independent States and Baltic States Regional Office, Geneva, Switzerland
Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Office, Nairobi, Kenya
West and Central Africa Regional Office, Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire
The Americas and Caribbean Regional Office, Panama City, Panama
East Asia and the Pacific Regional Office, Bangkok, Thailand
Middle East and North Africa Regional Office, Amman, Jordan
South Asia Regional Office, Kathmandu, Nepal
Supply Division, Copenhagen, Denmark
Innocenti Research Centre, Florence, Italy
Brussels Office, Belgium
Office for Japan, Tokyo, Japan

NATIONAL COMMITTEES FOR UNICEF

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Austria
Belgium
Bulgaria
Canada
Czech Republic
Denmark
Estonia
Finland
France
Germany
Greece
Hong Kong
Hungary
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Japan
Latvia
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Luxembourg
Netherlands
New Zealand
Norway
Poland
Portugal
Republic of Korea
San Marino
Slovakia
Slovenia
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
Turkey
United Kingdom
United States of America

LOCATIONS OF FIELD OFFICES

The Americas and the Caribbean

Antigua and Barbuda
Argentina
Barbados
Belize
Bolivia
Brazil
British Virgin Islands
Chile
Colombia
Costa Rica
Cuba
Dominica
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
El Salvador
Grenada
Guatemala
Guyana
Haiti
Honduras
Jamaica
Mexico
Montserrat
Nicaragua
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
Saint Kitts and Nevis
Saint Lucia
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

Suriname
Trinidad and Tobago
Turks and Caicos Islands
Uruguay
Venezuela

Central and Eastern Europe, Commonwealth of Independent States and the Baltic States

Albania
Armenia
Azerbaijan
Belarus
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Bulgaria
Croatia
Georgia
Kazakhstan
Kyrgyzstan
Latvia
Lithuania
Republic of Moldova
Romania
Russian Federation
Serbia and Montenegro
Tajikistan
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Turkey

Turkmenistan
Ukraine
Uzbekistan

Note: UNICEF programme cooperation ended in Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Poland and Slovakia on 31 December 2002.

East Asia and the Pacific

Cambodia
China
Cook Islands
Democratic People's Republic of Korea
Fiji
Indonesia
Kiribati
Lao People's Democratic Republic
Malaysia
Marshall Islands

Micronesia (Federated States of)
Mongolia
Myanmar
Nauru
Niue
Palau
Papua New Guinea
Philippines
Samoa
Solomon Islands
Thailand
Timor-Leste
Tokelau
Tonga
Tuvalu
Vanuatu
Viet Nam

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Comoros
Eritrea
Ethiopia
Kenya
Lesotho
Madagascar
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Mauritius
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Namibia
Rwanda
Seychelles
Somalia
South Africa
Swaziland
Uganda
United Republic of Tanzania
Zambia
Zimbabwe

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Djibouti
Egypt

Iraq
Islamic Republic of Iran
Jordan
Kuwait
Lebanon
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Morocco
Occupied Palestinian Territory
Oman
Qatar
Saudi Arabia
Sudan
Syrian Arab Republic

Tunisia
United Arab Emirates
Yemen

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Maldives
Nepal
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Sri Lanka

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Niger
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Togo

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EMMANUELLE BÉART (France), Special Representative

HARRY BELAFONTE (United States), Goodwill Ambassador

JUDY COLLINS (United States), Special Representative for the Performing Arts

MIA FARROW (United States – see photo, top left), Special Representative

JULIO IGLESIAS (Spain), Special Representative for the Performing Arts

ANGÉLIQUE KIDJO (Benin – see photo, bottom left), Special Representative

JOHANN OLAV KOSS (Norway), Special Representative for Sports

TETSUKO KUROYANAGI (Japan – see photo at left), Goodwill Ambassador

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MAXIM VENGEROV (Russian Federation), Envoy for Music

GEORGE WEAH (Liberia), Special Representative for Sports

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OUR COMMITMENTS

ADVOCATE for the rights of children, help meet their basic needs and expand their opportunities to reach their full potential.

MOBILIZE political will and build the capacity of countries to ensure that children receive a 'first call' on resources.

STRENGTHEN the ability of children and their families to deal with crises, including armed conflict and HIV/AIDS.

PROMOTE the equal rights of girls and boys, and support their full participation in the development of their communities.

WORK towards the human development goals, and the peace and social progress enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations.

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